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Mention this paper. 4613

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas, Everett B. Baker of Litchfield, in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, on the eighth day of June, A. D., 1885, by his mortgage deed of that date, recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 535, page 562, to which reference is hereby made, conveyed to Clarissa W. Dennis of said Litchfield, a certain parcel of real estate situated in said Litchfield, bounded and described as follows: The saw mills, saw mill lot and the privileges belonging, situated at Purgatory Mills so called in said Litchfield, bounded on said property which lies southwest of a line drawn from the line, beginning at the westerly corner of the grist mill proper and running on a line with said grist mill, east to the bridge or post-road, together with all the tools thereunto belonging; also all land wherever situate which has been used and occupied by the saw mill for mill purposes; also the use of the dam at said mills, and the upper or reservoir dam. Now therefore the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, the said Clarissa W. Dennis hereby claims a foreclosure of the same by reason thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statues and gives this notice accordingly.

CLARISSA W. DENNIS.

By Baker, Baker & Cornish, her attorneys. Litchfield, Me., Jan. 20, 1887. 3411

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1887.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of MARCELLUS H. COWAN, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1887.*

CELIA BLAKE, widow of WASHINGTON BLAKE, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said application should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1887.*

ORION P. HOLT, Administrator on the estate of NATHANIEL F. NASON, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance; and also the widow's petition for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1887.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of MARY E. WING, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 11*

Creamery Butter.

D. W. Lewis, the great dealer in dairy products of New York, remarks in a recent daily circular on the quality of product sent to the New York market from some creameries in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and adds encouragingly, it is wonderful how much these States are doing in fine winter butter, considering their resources. This was not written of Maine, but is equally applicable since we are doing the same work in an equally creditable manner for the Boston trade. We have yet only just begun, but there is practically no limit to what we can do in this direction. New England intelligence and New England industry coupled with an energetic perseverance, is destined surely to extend this business to far greater importance. The intelligence and skill of our people will take care of the quality, already it seems by the above, commanding attention in the markets. The business is well started in our State, and we have only to enlarge it, and improve it, in order to command the attention in the dairy markets. that our apples are doing in the fruit markets. More butter in fall and winter is the call of the markets, and farmers will find it to their advantage to push this business. Nowhere in New England can this industry be carried on to so good an advantage as with us, and nowhere is it needed more. We ought to be making tons of choice winter butter where we are making pounds.

We would not urge its extention where farmers are not ready for it, nor where they do not realize the superior value of good dairy stock. Where the business is carefully studied and its promises fully appreciated, there is no danger but what it can be made successful. We urge attention to it, because our State should not be behind in reaping the advantages from it that may be secured, and which to a limited extent has been felt among us, and which other sections of New England with more advantages than we have with an already, have come to realize.

The surest way to make a failure, said Mr. Whittier, the celebrated orchardist of Franklin county, is for one to engage in a business he knows nothing of.

Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887. No. 14.

"On the War Path."

I trust the readers of the *Farmer* noted carefully the article in our last issue from the pen of Mr. H. C. Burleigh. I shall not attempt here and now to answer its multitude of misstatements; and if he has made any point worthy an answer, the place for a reply has by legislative action been removed from the columns of the newspapers to a legislative committee, authorized to send for persons and papers, and where the facts in the case will be made fully to appear. To this tribunal I confidently appeal, and I trust the legislative investigation will be full, searching and impartial, and open and clear as daylight. I hail with joy the appointment of this committee. I desire to meet my accusers face to face, and lay before the committee and the public my official acts, without any concealment or evasion, and am willing to stand by the verdict which they shall render. I desire to meet there the irresponsible statements and unjust attacks upon me, and answer the charge that I have opposed investigation. I want to meet one and all, who have skulked behind their loose and rambling statements in the newspapers, and show who are the real friends of the stock industry of the State; and I ask the public to await the result.

Z. A. GILBERT,
Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

All Breeds are Good.

The *Farmer* has always been the champion of the live stock interests of the State, fully believing that both the present and future prosperity of our agriculture was chiefly dependent on stock husbandry in its various forms. In maintaining this position we have recognized merit in all the different breeds of improved stock, and have encouraged their introduction, in the full belief that farmers would find it to their financial advantage to avail themselves of it. We have further claimed that there is not, nor can there be, a strict comparison of breeds with a view to determine *which is best*, and that stock growers need not look for this, for each breed has a place and a purpose. There is room for all, and if one has a fancy for a particular breed and its particular work, that is the breed for him to have, and that any improved breed is better than scrub stock. It is gratifying to find this position endorsed by two of the prominent live stock journals of the world, the English *Live Stock Journal*, Chicago. In an article on this subject, the *Gazette* refers to replies found in the *London Journal*, embracing statements from English stock farmers, and goes on to say that the old adage that "handsome is as handsome does," is very happily illustrated in the replies published by the English *Live Stock Journal*, received in response to requests made of a large number of the most representative of English farmers for a description of their modes of live stock management, etc. The replies embrace statements from farmers who are achieving success with all the leading breeds of improved cattle and sheep, and it is peculiarly noticeable that where any preference is expressed each person, no matter what breed he happens to have, is quite decided in the opinion that the breed in hand is the best, or entirely satisfactory. From professional breeders this might be expected as a matter of course, but the greater portion of these opinions are from farmers who are considering the matter purely and solely from the standpoint of production, and who are not in anywise subject to the considerations which may influence the judgment of the regular breeder; and their references to all the breeds are temperate and apparently free from prejudice or feeling. Still, even in the same localities, different farmers are devoted to different breeds, and without reference to these or to the difference in their management, each breed appears to have done so well and given such satisfactory returns for the food and care bestowed, that the respective owners express themselves as abundantly satisfied with what they have. So if one were to scan these reports with a view of discovering what is the judgment of practical farmers in the land where these breeds originated, and where they have been subjected to the longest and most critical trial, he must inevitably arrive at the conclusion that the popular verdict is that *"all are the best."*

The italics are a quotation. The *Gazette* goes on to say: "And really that is about the truth of the matter; and it is a subject of congratulation that all the leading breeds possess such high merit that they can give abundant satisfaction to the farmer, and that the pleasure and profit realized by one farmer for a particular breed, can be secured with perhaps equal certainty by his neighbor with another, if the facts were otherwise, the work of live stock development would be greatly retarded by uncertainties as to what breeds should be selected for different localities or by different men; but when all are good and certain to do well this uncertainty is removed, and in the presence of numerous breeds, all possessing points of the highest excellence, the general cause can know no obstruction, and will be advanced no matter what breed is selected."

This is solid ground to take, and solid because the stock growers of the world have proved in their practice that it is truth. Not only has it been proved in the old world where it has been under trial longer than here, but it has been so proved in our own country and all over our own State where improved breeds have been introduced. So the *Gazette* may truthfully go on to say as it does, that "there should be no confusion resulting from the eloquent and convincing statements put forward by the friends of the various breeds as to the peculiar advantages and merits of their favorites. There is really no discrepancy between them, they are all telling the truth; any of the improved breeds is the best for the man who will take it and use it as improved animals should be treated."

No farmer should hesitate and delay in a useless effort to learn which breed is best, but should only decide *which he wants*, and when secured if he breed, feed and care for it in accordance with the highest knowledge of the day, he will never find time nor have the disposition to consider the probability or the possibility of another breed being better. His business is to go ahead, and in that he is all right.

Farmers' Institutes.

The Farmers' Institute for Sagadahoc County in charge of the local member was held at West Bath on Tuesday of last week. As usual for that county, the day was extremely stormy, interfering much with the attendance from distant parts of the county. The speakers advertised were all in attendance, and the full programme was carried out. Mr. Alden Rogers presided. Entertainment for the day was provided at the hall for all in attendance.

The Horse for the Farm

was the opening paper, and one of the leading papers of the day, presented by the member from Piscataquis, Thomas Daggett, Foxcroft. This was a most carefully prepared paper, drawn from experience of the value of the Percheron-Norman blood in breeding horses for the common purposes of the farm and the road. Mr. Daggett is a candid man and carries with his statements and his opinions the impression that his conclusions are well drawn, and worthy of confidence. Mr. Daggett starts out with the fact that the breeding of horses is receiving wide-spread attention on the farms, yet from want of a thorough knowledge of the details of the business many are failing to reach the success they anticipate. There is no royal road to success through theoretical ideas gained from cranks and speculative schemers.

The people of the State are taking hold of this business with renewed energy, and with a steadily increasing knowledge of the business, yet after all that is done, the demand for good horses far exceeds the supply, and it is steadily increasing.

Mr. Daggett divides horses into four classes: Trotting horses, gentlemen's driving horses, farm or business horses, and heavy draft horses. As that is the subject of his paper, may be termed a general purpose horse, that is one that is well fitted to do the different kinds of farm work, heavy enough to be capable of drawing a good load of grain to the mill and products to the market, while it may still move easily and gracefully on the road at six to eight miles an hour with ease. Above all he should also be a cheerful and kind worker. Too much cannot be said on this latter qualification. It has in the past been altogether too much overlooked. At least seventy-five per cent. of the horses used in the country at large, are wanted for the purposes indicated in the definition given as a general purpose horse. He should weigh from 1000 to 1400 pounds, of medium height, strong, blocky build, and kind in disposition. Their disposition should be such that they may be educated to perform all kinds of work. The best color *is a good horse.*

Where there is one brood mare capable of producing a trotter or a gentlemen's driver, there are twenty better calculated to for raising the general purpose horse. Good sound stock, well bred and well cared for, it costs no more to raise good sound stock that will bring good prices, than it does to raise that which will sell for fifty per cent. less. The idea has prevailed that a medium sized horse would answer, and that the larger breeds will bring inferior, ill-proportioned offspring. This was the prevailing impression a few years ago in Piscataquis county. His experience with the Percheron blood has been such that this cross can be made with perfect safety and with a decided profit to the breeder. The breeding of hundreds of these colts has disproved all those false ideas, and as the colts have grown up, all fears in this direction have been dispelled.

In the afternoon a capital paper on Strawberry Culture was read by the member from Knox, Mr. A. J. Tolman of Thomaston. Mr. Tolman has had a successful experience in the growing of strawberries for the Boston market, and was a plain statement clearly brought out of the methods and practices which have resulted with him in an abundance of fruit which has been sold at fairly paying prices. He had no theories to weave in, and no extravagant claims to make. For two years past the farm has been a loss to him, the profits out of the business have been small.

Raspberries and blackberries for home use was the subject discussed by Mr. A. I. Brown of Belfast, in his usually interesting and familiar manner. While Mr. Brown experiments with different varieties himself, he is very careful what he recommends to others and is in no danger of leading humbug. In his opinion, the Mammoth Cluster and Agawam blackberry the only one good for anything, while among the raspberries the Cuthbert stands at the head. These he can easily grow in abundance, and he urges more attention be given to the farmers' home production of those fruits in quantities sufficient for home use at least, while they may be profitably grown for sale if located near a good market.

In the evening Prof. Jordan, of the Experiment Station, gave a familiar talk on what chemistry and experiment stations are doing for the farmer.

The Institute for Knox county was held at Appleton in connection with the North Knox Agricultural Society, Thursday, Feb. 10. There was much interest manifested and a good attendance. Mr. T. A. Gushee presided, and a choir of singers furnished good music. The leading topic of Methods of Creamery Work was discussed in a most satisfactory manner by Mr. O. Winslow, proprietor of the St. Albans Creamery. Mr. Winslow has succeeded in building up the largest enterprise of the kind in the State if not in New England, and is showing it in a most creditable manner. He yet satisfactorily alike to himself and his patrons. We shall refer to his methods at length at another time. Mr. Winslow had never met with the board before, yet he answered his subject in a manner to be acceptable to the large audience who heard him.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Editor: Those of your readers who have watched the papers for the past few days have observed that Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, the faithful and efficient Sec'y of the Board of Agriculture, has been somewhat under fire of late, and as I find by conversation with farmers who have read the reports in the "outside" papers that an impression has more or less obtained that Sec'y Gilbert is objectionable to a considerable portion of the farmers in the older sections of the State, I wish through your column to correct that impression.

That Sec'y Gilbert is quite extensively known in Aroostook, and that his method of administering the onerous duties of his responsible office as first to last have farmers is entirely satisfactory is, I think conceded by all. He has been among us many times in his duties of holding Institutes in various parts of the county, and by his courteous and gentlemanly bearing, as well as by his clear-cut, sensible way of demonstrating agricultural truths and theories, has won hosts of friends. He is known to be thoroughly conservative to be a safe adviser, and yet radical enough to be willing to "prove all things" and to keep abreast of the advanced thought of the times on all matters pertaining to agriculture. His large knowledge of agricultural knowledge, (and no one will deny that he is well equipped) has been gained from actual experience, supplemented by wide reading and hard study. The fruit growers of Maine, and though occupying positions of honor and of responsibility, he has not risen *from* the farm, but rather risen *on* the farm. He still labors with his hands when his duties will allow him to be at home, and what is still better, labors with his brain, directing the work of others successfully, and with a profitable result. With the wide range of his official work, which covers the habitable part of the State of Maine, with the large number of persons with whom he is brought in contact, it would be strange indeed if he did not obtain valuable criticism from some, and strange still if a man of his positive cast did not make some enemies. Whoever does work of this kind must, to a certain extent, do it his own way, for the critics and gratuitous advisers are apt to be so many and so contradictory, that were he to attempt to listen to all, he would do nothing, or, at least, do nothing well. I think none of Mr. Gilbert's friends would be willing to claim for him that he is wholly free from making mistakes. His duties are so varied and wide spread, so much has to be done experimentally, he is so often obliged to feel his way, as it were, that it would be surprising indeed if he were always to hit upon the best method the first time. But he is not afraid to say "I was wrong," when he sees an error. His work and methods are at all times open to fair criticism, and any citizen has a right to express an honest opinion; but when he is charged with what virtually amounts to dishonesty, and with having been no agricultural teaching in our public schools where so large a proportion of our people are connected with this industry. In youth is the time to cultivate that taste for farm life and its duties as shall lead them to be interested in what is before them in their daily life.

Our various agricultural organizations are intended for the dissemination of knowledge among the people of the State. To a large extent the public funds maintain them, and there should be a close union among them all. There is no occasion for other than cordial feelings among these organizations. We must show the public that we are worthy teachers, that we are worthy of confidence, and convince the people that above all things our object is to make true, useful men and women, by placing within their reach a knowledge of the means by which the goal is reached.

Defects in Management.

L. H. Blossom of Turner, read a paper calling attention to some of the errors of practice in the starting of orchard trees. An orchard to be an honor to the planter and a profit to the owner, must be started aright. The best location is a west or north slope, for the reason that there is less liability to injury from drought and less danger of injury from winter killing. There is proof enough of this to be found in the trunks are objectionable on many accounts, and the general opinion is, and without doubt it is a sound one, that trees with branches trained moderately low are preferable. Lands must be well drained or the trees will not and cannot do their best. Should drain deeper for an orchard than for any other crop.

Pruning should follow a tree closely while it is making its growth, taking out all unnecessary branches so that the sap shall be left to go to the fruit to fill it with perfection. Shade grown fruit is neither fit for market nor for home use.

Too many varieties is one of the greatest evils among fruit growers in this section, particularly among the smaller lots, about one-half will be Baldwins, and the remainder is made of various kinds. The profits are all in the one-half of a single variety.

Fruits in Aroostook.

A paper on fruits in Aroostook county was contributed by E. W. Merrit, nursery-man, Houlton, giving the conditions and prospects of fruit growing in that county. He makes a wide distinction between the lower part of the county and the upper. The southern boundary of the county is 75 miles north of what is known as the fruit belt, where alone fruit has been grown successfully grown. This list, however, is rapidly cut down in going toward the north. At Houlton about 20 varieties are successfully grown, while at Caribou and Fort Fairfield only four or five are successfully grown.

Orcharding is yet in its infancy in that section, though a great outlay has already been made. Want of judgment in selecting varieties has been the cause in many failures, and want of care of many more. Trees raised in New York are not as good as those grown nearer where they are to be planted. The nursery business has been a failure here. Grass is the natural product, N. B., is the only one who has succeeded in surmounting the difficulties, and his efforts have been attended with some loss.

There is no place where small fruits grow as they do here. Raspberries, snow comes on before it is cold enough to do any harm, and keeps the bushes and vines housed all winter, thus preventing all freezing, thawing and heaving of the soil. When the snow is gone in spring the weather is warm and they start with vigor. Raspberries, gooseberries, currants and strawberries flourish to perfection. The latter can be kept back till they are gone in other sections.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Kennebec Pomona Grange.

Wednesday, February 9th, Kennebec County Pomona Grange, in connection with the new Grange at Benton, held one of the best meetings ever held in the county. The Worthy Master Leroy Bassett, put the Old Meader presided. The Grange at Benton has been organized but a short time and is not large, but what was wanting in numbers was more than made up in zeal. A programme had been prepared for the all day meeting only, but the members desired that a public meeting be held in the evening and so advertised it. The speakers appointed by the Master were on hand promptly, and the work of the session commenced promptly at the hour. "How to reclaim our worn-out fields and pastures" was the topic that occupied the entire day, and though methods of reclaiming worn fields, feeding and saving stock all came in for a share of attention, the main subject was held steadily in view. The speakers were Ora Crosby, Albion; Josiah Drake, Benton; C. W. Jones, Vassalboro'; and following these were Bros. Conforth and Meader of Oakland, Fowler of Albion; Litchfield of Winthrop; Ellis of Victor Grange, Fairfield; Keith of Winthrop; Sawtelle of Oakland; Boardman of Augusta; Smith of Benton; and Twitchell of Readfield. While there was a diversity of opinion as to methods, there was still remarkable unanimity in the belief that the wastes, saving of the natural dressing, both solids and liquids, system in feeding, increased grain rations, more attention to plowing and harrowing, and the necessity of working the soil thoroughly, the using a generous quantity of dressing per acre, and that this be thoroughly incorporated into the soil, and finally the use of commercial fertilizers in connection with the foregoing elaborated by the speakers. Only one among the many advocated the selling of hay, while the general feeling was the adjustment of quantity to the needs of the animal, and that nothing should be carried with which to fertilize the farms.

The evening session called out a good number not connected with the order, who must have felt the unique title given to the most valuable paper read by D. H. Knowlton, Treasurer of the Society, in which he grafted on allusions to matters of interest in various directions, yet all bearing on his one special aspect by Bro. W. H. Keith of Winthrop, substantially as follows:

"Let us first inquire what we are to understand by socially. That which pertains to society and relates to men living in society; as social interests or concerns: social pleasures; social benefits; social happiness; social duties. In making the application of these terms to the Grange, we have the frame work on which to build. The country, the home of the farmer, presents the field work of our subject. Out then among the farmers we find the more vital and energizing parts of the work and power required to propel the machinery of the order. Our field then must be the country with its numerous centers of Grange headquarters. Man is a social being in his very nature, from childhood, and even earlier, he reaches out into society after that which nourishes and feeds his desires for social intercourse. The more he cultivates and enters into desire for social growth, the better prepared he will be for the important duties of life. No community can be in so healthy and happy a condition as when the social element pervades and permeates from end to end, and every member is paid duly signed by the party who is to receive it. On these vouchers he draws the money, pays it and takes the proper receipt. In this way he is able to account for every cent expended; in fact, it is already accounted for to the State Treasurer before that officer pays it out. Of his standing with the farmers throughout the State, the writer has had a very good opportunity of judging, having in three years of service upon the Board attended Institutes with him in a majority of the counties, and having thus become acquainted with many of the best farmers in all sections of the State. From conversation with them, and from opinions freely expressed, we are convinced that the Secretary has the entire confidence of a large majority of the farmers of Maine, and that they regard him as an honest, able, efficient and conscientious officer, whose place it would be difficult to fill. Those best acquainted with the amount of work required of him do not hesitate to add that he is a very poorly paid servent. —EDWARD WIGGIN, *in Aroostook North Star.*

Dr. Cressey, Veterinarian to the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, says in the Connecticut *Farmer*, in an allusion to the work of stamping out the cattle disease at the State college farm, as required by the commission:

"The State is to be congratulated on the vigilance of the cattle commissioners in thus stamping out this malady from the college farm at Orono. Secretary Gilbert, of the Board of Agriculture, is chairman of the committee, and over on the alert in the discharge of duties, and for the well-being of the greatest number, and they have economically, and we trust effectually, apprehended this outburst of this scourge of our land."

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

The State Pomological Society.

[We publish below the papers read at the recent winter meeting at Farmington, in continuation of our report last week.]

Practical Work with the Orchard,

Was the subject of one of the most valuable papers read at the meeting. It was a presentation of the practice and the lessons drawn from the experience of Phineas Whittier of Chesterville. Mr. Whittier's recommendations are especially sound as coming from one known to our most reliable orchardists. He does not speak as a fancy fruit grower, and has no fine spun theories that never have been tested in practice, but has something against sort kinds of farming, he claims there is greater chance for success in orcharding where the soil and the situation are well adapted to it, and a person likes the business. From a lack of reading a short paper, defining the Grange as it pertains to agriculture. Now it is customary for those having such duties assigned them, to commence with apologies and excuses, but I think I will not at such to you, but come at once to the subject. Before proceeding, however, I will just say that in a paper like this, which must necessarily be short, it will be impossible to do the subject justice, or even hint at all the points which might be brought to bear upon it, but it is hoped that enough may be said in this paper to give the uninitiated an idea of the importance of the Grange organization, and that many more ideas of equal importance may be elicited from the discussion which may follow it. The Grange, as we all no doubt understand, is peculiarly an agricultural organization, and is composed principally of this class of people, and is combined in the minds of many of the two intelligent and far seeing observers of public affairs in their relations to business and labor, Messrs. W. Saunders and O. H. Kelley, both having been farmers, and fully understanding and realizing the then existing condition of that class of producers which feeds the world, as well as that of the public at large, with a feeling of distrust and distrust towards the organized interests of every kind then existing, and with common indignation against the injustice of the unfair distribution of profits, the prevailing discrimination against agricultural labor, which was, year after year, constantly kept alive in the minds of the farmers of the West, by the fast decreasing profits, buying goods sold at heavy profits, paying burdensome taxes brought upon them by unscrupulous rings which had squandered and stolen the public funds, while the result of the year's product showed a loss to honest labor. Knowing, I say, this to be the condition of the farming community throughout the country, and realizing their helplessness in their unorganized condition, they conceived the idea of forming a society, having for its object their mutual instruction and protection. In this view they were joined on consultation by others, and on the fourth day of December, 1867, the first Grange was organized, with Wm. Saunders, Master; J. R. Thompson, Lecturer; Rev. A. B. Grosh, Chaplain, and O. H. Kelley, Secretary. This became the National Grange, formed for the purpose of the gigantic association of the Patrons of Husbandry, a great agricultural co-operative union, with about 27,000 Granges and a membership of about 800,000, presenting in its strength a striking contrast to our weak and defenceless condition prior to the establishment of the Grange; a power which intelligently and persistently applied is capable of relieving agriculture from all the burdens under which it has so long struggled. That the potent influences of the Grange have been and are now being felt is apparent to the most casual observer. From the remarkable results that have attained through it. Through its influences and developments, channels of thought have been opened up to the people that have resulted in the establishment of a host of organizations among the laboring and producing classes, which will be potent factors in determining the future civilization of our country. Through its influence newspapers and agricultural journals have been induced to espouse the cause of the farmers, and are now doing efficient work in arousing them to the necessity of organization, and demanding equal protection with other classes for agriculture before the law-making bodies of the land. Through the influence of the Grange a number of first-class agricultural colleges have been established, where agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts that adorn the home,' are taught, and through the practical workings of the Grange, large sums of money are annually saved to nearly every State to the patrons by practicing the principles of business co-operation. There are a number of co-operative associations, conducted by patrons, whose annual sales exceed $100,000. Restrictive laws have been enacted in nearly every State upon the injustice and discrimination practiced by transportation companies, and the bill now pending in Congress with a fair prospect of a speedy passage, adds another laurel to the many already won by the Grange.

But why strive to enumerate all that has been accomplished by the Grange? Suffice it to say, it has done more than all other agencies combined in raising the standard of agriculture, making the farmer a man demanding his rights, enlarging his views, developing his talents, causing him to do his own thinking, arousing his social nature, making him better morally, brightening his life, beautifying his home, increasing his income, keeping his boys and girls on the farm, giving him an honored place among men, instead of deserving, as he did, the appellation of "mudsill of creation," so often applied to him before the establishment of the Grange, and it is fast securing to him his just rights. And yet, in accomplishing all this, the public peace has never once been disturbed, nor have we, in all our history, in all the vast area exceeded in our efforts to remove the burdens which weigh down the business of agriculture, in our successful contests with monopolies, even carried through the supreme court of the United States, as well as in our late fierce conisest with that gigantic fraud and cheat, "bogus butter," no organization of patrons has ever asked a dime from any source outside of the order. The Grange, as I said before, has made the farmer a man, demanding his rights. It has also educated us, to some extent, so that we know better what we want and how to demand it. But although much has been done in this direction, much more remains to be done. The Grange has yet a great work to do in toning down our prejudices and breaking through our conservatism, and in teaching the meaning and practical application of political economy.

To give expression to my own ideas on the subject better than I can do in my own language, I will read from the address of the National Grange at its last session. (These extracts which relate to the position of the Grange upon political and agricultural questions we are obliged to omit.)

The discussion was opened by the Lecturer, who attempted to emphasize the work of the Grange and impress its worth upon those not connected with the order. He was followed by Bros. Boardman, Ellis and others.

The report of the committee to arrange work in unoccupied sections was presented and adopted. It recommended that the towns of Wayne, East Winthrop, Belgrade, So. China and Winslow be visited, and that Bro. A. C. True, as Deputy, be urged to arrange for meetings in the first two named towns, to be assisted by Bros. Keith and Litchfield of Winthrop, and Twitchell of Readfield, while the other three towns are to be looked after by Deputy C. P. Watson, Oakland, aided by S. L. Boardman of Augusta, C. W. Jones, Vassalboro, and H. A. Sawtelle, Oakland.

The Lecturer announced the following programme for the meeting at Oakland, March 9th: Morning session, conferring the 5th degree in full to all who present themselves. Afternoon, discussion of the following topics: Social work of the Grange, Sisters by Mrs. Lizzie M. Winthrop, and Alice B. Sawtelle, Oakland; also, How to set and grow an orchard, and what varieties to choose.—Speakers, Bros. H. A. Sawtelle, Oakland, H. G. Hamlin, Vassalboro, Geo. Boardman, Sidney. The evening meeting will be public, and the subject of co-operation will be considered, with several speakers to be announced later.

The dinner and supper furnished by the ladies was ample in quantity and good in quality. The result of the meeting can but be lasting in its effects, and if the Grange is able to act upon all patrons, as the Grange I think is doing very much in this direction. It is large in numbers, largely attended, and in excellent working condition.

Make arrangements to have open meetings in our County in the interest of agriculture, under the auspices of the County Grange. Have some good speakers and an interesting programme. Let the Worthy Master of the Grange uppermost, and endeavor to convince the farmers that they should take hold and sustain such an organization which is expressly for their benefit.

Exhibit upon the table open his Grange promptly at the time appointed. To conduct it strictly upon Parliamentary rules, and the rules of the order letting no one enter the Grange without the proper words and signs. Also the Lecturer to have papers, either original or selected, by members of the Grange, and read and discussed at every meeting.

First, have live Granges in each county. I have not met but one of ours yet. I think they ought to visit each Grange, twice, at least, in each year. I think a great deal depends on them. With a good smart lecturer can do a great deal to build up the Granges, and don't be afraid to put out a few dollars. We want the State of Maine to take the lead in Grange work.

We believe in revivals when needed. Also a programme that will interest every one every night. And no whispering recess once or twice each evening, and make them ashamed if an officer is absent.

For the Maine Farmer.

What the Patrons are Saying.

North Star Grange, Dixmont, has a store and sells the amount of $12,000 worth of goods per year, and with good financial success, and otherwise satisfactory.

Something needs to be done to induce farmers who are not members of the Order to become so. We feel the need of new worthy members, and there are plenty in our vicinity who are not members who ought to become so.

As the primary idea in the organization of the Order was a benefit financially, this idea should be realized.

We do a small trade on a capital of three hundred and fifty dollars to the amount of one thousand dollars a year; handle only groceries, and buy of the State Grange store in Portland.

I am of the opinion that a course of two or three lectures by the best talent available, would awaken a new interest among our members, and the farming community generally. The lectures to be on the general subject of the great benefits occurring to the communities wherein the Granges are located, and to individual members, and to agricultural pursuits. Also if your committee could by any means induce a hearty co-operation among members in the disposition of farm products, and the purchase of feed, fertilizers, &c., it would tend to strengthen the Order greatly. I am not free with advice, but may be allowed to make a suggestion for the good of the large class of men and women making up the Granges of the State. Dignity and discipline are essential in the conduct of any and all organizations having for their objects the elevation of members in a social, intellectual or financial way. Lose sight of the power of discipline, and are working in a disorderly way, and thereby dragging dignity in the dust. I think all the business of a Grange should be done by the officials, and in accordance with the by-laws. County deputies should be more active.

Give us a good live deputy, one that will go and see every Grange, and do the right thing, and there will be no trouble in keeping the State Grange.

That all members be made to understand that the order is one that will do every member good, and that the better they appreciate it and avail themselves of its privileges, the more good will each individual receive. There are live Grangers in the county, and such are striving to impress the right idea upon all patrons. Our Worthy Grange I think is doing very much in this direction. It is large in numbers, largely attended, and in excellent working condition.

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For the Maine Farmer.

Another Silo.

In a recent issue of the *Farmer* I noticed an item in regard to "Col. Beal's Silo" at Bangor, stating you believed it to be the only silo in Penobscot county. If you will only take the trouble of making a few inquiries through the county you will find there are other silos besides "Col. Beal's Silo." Here in Exeter there are two silos, one of which has been in use five years and the other three years. In Corinth there is one, in Garland another, and for aught I know, others in the other adjoining towns. Four I have spoken of are all within the radius of less than ten miles and are giving perfect satisfaction.

ENSILAGE.
Exeter.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY GRANGE. Penobscot County Grange held its regular meeting with Pine Grove Grange, Jan. 29th. The weather being unfavorable, there was not so large an attendance as usual, but we enjoyed a grand and interesting meeting. A cordial welcome was tendered the patrons by John A. Holyoke of Pine Grove Grange. Eight Granges were represented by delegates present. After the usual routine of business and discussion of questions, we were entertained with declamations, recitations and music. A resolution was offered and accepted that the county Grange notify the subordinate Granges to send one or more delegates to the county Grange meeting to be held by invitation the next meeting will be held with Golden Rule Grange, the fourth Saturday in February—the 26th. The resolution adopted at the last session of the State Grange recommending our local Granges to offer premiums to the younger members upon leading crops, and products of the farm and home, was read at the last meeting of Penobscot County Grange by A. Burr of Bangor, H. S. Higgins of Orrington, and R. R. Day of Eddington, were appointed as a committee to decide upon the kind of products, and the amount of premiums to be paid upon the same.

M. L. C., *Sec'y.*

Carmel, Feb. 4.

H. Keith of Winthrop, substantially as follows:

Horse Department.

What Others say of Maine Horses.

The following are a few of the notices of Maine horses that tell the story of their worth, as viewed by outsiders:

"Every horseman who visits the Pine Tree State appears to be favorably impressed with the road qualities of its horse stock. Mr. J. R. Graham, who spent a few days among Maine breeders last week, expresses the belief that Maine horses occupy the same rank as roadsters that kentucky bred ones have as thoroughbreds. He was much pleased with the stock at Sunnyside. Likes Artist much, but offered to back his opinion to the extent of $25 that a two-year-old which he will enter in the New England colt stakes next fall will be a match for a horse in the race. The proprietor of Sunnyside was willing to accommodate Mr. G., and it can be set down as a fact that the race between these youngsters will be a hot one. Among the promising young horses shown him in Maine was Junior, a five-year-old son of Constellation, dam by Gen. Knox. Junior won first premium in gentleman's driving class in the New England Fair last Fall. Report says that he has shown a quarter in thirty-five seconds, a 2.20 gait. He also saw a pair of six and seven year olds, both by Constellation, dam Gilbreth Maid (3.35½), whose fine size, good substance and pleasant disposition pleased him much. He found the get of Constellation of much better quality than 1650 lbs. and 15½ hands, while four 16 inch spouts, and bores 1⅞ inches deep, using but one spout to a tree.

After a meeting at the hall, which was opened with prayer by the resident pastor, and a private session of the Grange, Bro. Bell hitched up the little pair of matched and gamey mules, and I bid a reluctant goodbye to sister Bell and her interesting daughters, and was off up the country for St. Johnsbury, of which in my next.

D. H. THING.

Mr. Editor: I notice in your paper of Feb. 3d, an extract from the report of the Commissioners on Contagious Diseases of Cattle. I wish to make a statement in regard to the cattle that I lost. The report says that the disease was caused by the dry feed in the pasture. Perhaps that was the case with the cattle that died in 1886. The cattle that died in 1885 were turned into the field after haying, where there was an abundance of green feed, and were not taken sick for some time afterward.

Pittston, Feb. 10. FREDERIC MESERVE.

There are one hundred acres of asparagus in the town of Concord, Massachusetts.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Among Vermont Patrons.

Mr. Editor: The ride from Williston through St. George to Hinesburg, some ten miles, is over a high and rather rocky country. The interest is largely dairying; farmers generally well to do, and the district is one of the best schooled. It does not in general appearance compare well with the older portions of Maine. Fields are not well cleared, stones easily movable lie here and there, clumps of bushes are too often seen, road is not often worked, and the costly and convenient barns of Maine are totally wanting, and orchards and scattering apple-trees are neglected. Evid

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Feb. 17, 1887.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR $3.00 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Washington county during February.

C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in York county during February.

Committee on Agriculture

Will meet at Room No. 18, on Wednesdays, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice.

Augusta, 1st mo. (Jan.) 27, 1887. } Chairman.
tf I. C. LIBBY,

The weather-wise already predict a hot summer.

The estate of the late Governor Coburn foots up to $4,000,000. It is said his bequests will be paid next month.

The Governor and Council have granted a pardon to Samuel Rounds of Scarboro, in State Prison for forgery. The time of his imprisonment had nearly expired.

Gov. Bodwell and Staff will give a reception to the citizens of the State at the State House, on Tuesday, Feb. 22d (Washington's Birthday) from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. A general invitation is given to the people of the State.

Not only is our State "a good State to be born in and emigrate from," but it is a better one to remain in, to work in, to be proud of, to build up and develop, than any to which her sons and daughters may go.

The legislative committee on investigation of cattle disease will hold its first meeting at the State House, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 P. M. A summons has been issued to quite a number of witnesses in the State, besides the cattle commissioners of Massachusetts and experts on the diseases of cattle.

We have received numerous letters and communications from first class farmers all over the State, upholding the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture in his treatment of the cattle disease. We yield to the wish of the Secretary, as expressed in his card on the first page, and withhold the publication of these complimentary communications.

The resolutions endorsing the Miller bill, now before Congress, introduced in the legislature by Mr. Manley of Augusta, have passed both branches. This bill provides for the extirpation of contagious pleuropneumonia, feet and mouth disease, and kindred pests among cattle, and the whole thing to be done at the expense of the government. We have already published these resolutions in our columns. They speak with no uncertain sound.

A Parisian menagerie proprietor is accustomed to deposit his receipts for the day in a leather bag, the bag in turn being deposited in the middle of a cage containing a full grown lion whose temper is understood to be somewhat acidulated. The result is that that menagerie proprietor goes to rest with the comforting consciousness that nobody connected with the establishment will skip for Canada during the night, with the menagerie money. It is understood that the lion is not patented.

As we hinted last week, the great strike among the longshoremen in New York city is at an end. The district assemblies of working men's organizations have declared the strike off, all who can have sought to be reinstated in their former positions, and the wheels of business move again unclogged. Some of the strikers, who had become impatient at the delay, and disgusted at the loss of money which the strike had entailed, went back to work on the best terms they could make. Tradesmen had given all the credit to unemployed men they could afford to; it was impossible to collect rents during the strike, and with some fifty thousand men idle, the suffering was great. The great loss occasioned by the strike was to labor, and this happens in nine cases out of ten.

The *New York Tribune* has become alarmed at the increase of rumselling in that city, and calls for a high license law. It remarks: "High license is not demanded by New York upon theoretical grounds. It is not required only by those who would if they could stop drinking altogether. It is called for by practical business men who have never believed in prohibition. They ask for it because they see that the boon in New York is eliminating everything. Because they perceive that it not only controls politics and degrades and corrupts it, but that it reinforces every tendency to violence and lawlessness in the contests between labor and its employers. Because it is certain that if any trouble grows out of the pending strikes, the saloons more than any other agency will incite to it. Because these places drown the reason of workingmen when most they need their wits, and make them the tools and dupes of demagogues and noisy self-seekers who are certain to betray their credulous followers first, and desert them afterward. Because half at least of the discontent of labor is born of the saloon, which poisons industry, suggests socialism, and breeds anarchy continually."

Those who have lived long enough in the world know that one of the grand secrets of success in life is to keep ahead in all ways possible. Don't let your work or your debts drive you. If you once fall behind it may be difficult to make up the headway which you have lost. The mill wheel cannot be turned with water that is past. One who begins with putting aside some part of his earnings, however small, and keeps it up for a number of years, will be likely to become independent on the financial question. One who inherits property, and goes on year by year spending a little more than his income, will become poor if he lives long enough. Living beyond their means has brought multitudes of persons to ruin in our generation. It is the cause of seven-eighths of all the defalcations which have disgraced the age. Those entrusted with the care of public funds and business men do not generally help themselves to other people's money until their own funds begin to fall off, and their expenditures exceed their receipts. That is about the size of all the defalcations in Maine. A man who is in debt walks in the midst of perils; the bracing effect, even on a man's morals, of a snug little sum laid aside for a wet day, is certainly wonderful.

The recent terrible railroad accident has renewedly called public attention to the heating of railroad cars by steam direct from the boiler of the locomotive. There are men in various occupations of life who spend the most of their time, day and night, on the cars, and these men call loudly for protection. The question of moment is, how to keep the cars from catching fire in case of accident. It has remained for a citizen of Augusta, Mr. Daniel D. Sewall, to invent a safety car heater, and out of this invention we hope he may gain riches and the public immunity from these distressing accidents. His appliance has been tested on a Maine Central train, and maintained a temperature of 70 degrees, and the air was fresh and pure. The steam is taken from the dome on the boiler, and is conveyed to the tender and cars by a vulcanite rubber hose, which connects with an iron pipe under the tender and cars. At the center of the car is a valve forming a connection between the supply pipe and the radiating pipes inside. The amount of steam to be admitted can be controlled at will, and the steam escapes at the end of the car. It need be an auxiliary boiler under the car can be heated by a fire built in a fire box beneath, and thus furnish steam independent of the engine boiler. In the case of an accident the connection with the engine would be broken, and the steam would escape. The cars would not take fire.

Indebtedness of Nations.

In the February number of the *Century*, Mr. Edward Atkinson gives statistics showing the burdens and the dangers which menace the stability of European nations. From these it would appear that the most threatening evil is not incident to the large military establishments maintained by all the great powers, but rather to the debts they have contracted. In this century the public debts of these nations have increased from $2,000,000,000 to $22,000,000,000. Within the period Spain, Portugal, Austria and Greece have become bankrupt, and Russia has no credit. To reveal the relative weakness of nations, Mr. Atkinson institutes a comparison showing the indebtedness per capita. The debt of the United States to each inhabitant at the close of the war was $84. At the present time the debt of the United States is less than $23 per head, and including State debts is only $27 per capita. In Europe it is found that the debt of Germany per head is $39; that of Belgium $78; that of Italy $80; Holland's is $115; France's $134; Great Britain's $127. The burden of taxation required to pay national expenses and float the public debt of each is $6 in the United States, $10.90 in Holland, $11 in Belgium, $11.80 in Great Britain, $12 in Germany, $19 in France.

The national obligations of the chief countries of Europe are practically a mortgage of $30.06 per acre of their territory, while in the United States it is only 73 cents.

These figures present in a strong light the difference in the burdens imposed by monarchical Europe upon the people, in the form of taxation and those imposed by the United States government to maintain its credit and meet its justly incurred obligations.

But the most suggestive part of Mr. Atkinson's article is that in which he shows how these burdens bear upon the industry and labor of the different nations. In the United States 2½ per cent. of the annual production of the country will meet all the demands of national taxation, while in Great Britian it requires 7.87 per cent., in Germany 12, in Italy 14.75, and in France 15 per cent. In the United States it requires the work of 500,000 men to sustain all the functions of the national government, direct and indirect. If our national expenditure was on a par with that of Great Britain, the work of 1,574,000 would be necessary to sustain it, and if equal to that of France the eforts of 3,000,000 would be necessary. In the four countries referred to, Ignorant Britian, France, Germany and Italy, 6,067,000, or 12 per cent. of the whole working force, are occupied either as soldiers in active service, as officials in the civil service or in sustaining these classes with the necessaries of life. And yet we have men in this country so enamored of British institutions that they cannot endure things as they are, but wish to engraft upon this country English customs and institutions, and ape English manners.

Other facts hardly less significant are given by Mr. Atkinson, showing the enormity and hopelessness of the burden which the masses in Europe are compelled to bear.

A Just Verdict.

Three weeks ago, Dr. Elmer M. Morrill of Lewiston, reported to a coroner in that city the death of Matilda Clook, in a house on Franklin street. Investigation showed malpractice; that Morrill engaged the rooms, prescribed for her and was alone present at her death. He subsequently admitted the facts stated, but claimed that he was employed by Geo. F. Dutton, and that instrument had been used before he took charge of the case. Dutton admitted that he was the author of the girl's trouble, but denied using instruments. They were indicted for murder. The trial began Saturday, Feb. 5th, and closed Wednesday night, with a verdict of murder in the second degree against both.

Judge Libbey who held the Court, charged the jury at five o'clock. His charge was very carefully prepared, and besides instructing the jury on the points of the law involved, said the attorneys for the defence seek to lighten the crime by claiming that it is a common one. This may be true, but this is all the more reason that it should be punished. If the defendants seek mercy it must come through the Executive of the State, not through the courts of justice.

After being out two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, Morrill of murder in the second degree, and Dutton of being accessory before the fact.

The story of the treatment of the victim, by Dr. Morrill, in that lonesome attic in an out of the way boarding house, was revolting in the extreme, and the medical testimony showed that Morrill was most ignorant, besides being a criminal. Her murderers permitted her to die without her sisters, who lived in the city, being informed of her condition.

The penalty for the crime is imprisonment for life, and the public will pronounce this verdict just one. The great difficulty attending the ferreting out of these hidden crimes, makes the detection of the criminals exceedingly rare, and they flourish in their nefarious business in corrupting the morals of the community. An example like the above will be a public educator.

Mr. Geo. Melville Weston, the Librarian of the United States Senate, died in Washington, D. C., Thursday afternoon, at the National Hotel, after an illness of about two weeks duration, aged 71 years 6 months. He was the son of the late Chief Justice, Hon. Nathan Weston of Augusta, and was a most brilliant and caustic writer and profound thinker. He was born in 1816, and graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1834; studied law in Augusta with James L. Child and Williams and McCobb; admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced in connection with his brother Daniel P. Weston in Augusta; appointed County Attorney of Kennebec county in 1839 and again in 1843; was editor of *The Age* four years from 1840; was appointed in 1855 Commissioner at Washington in charge of the Claims of Maine against the United States, which office he filled for a number of years. While making his home at the national capital, he was for several years editor of the *Washington Republican*. In 1846 he established his home at Bangor, where he resided many years, and where his trenchant pen contributed to the columns of the newspapers. He had married twice, and had two children.

CAMERON'S LIBEL SUIT. The suit of Alex J. Cameron of Maine, formerly of Augusta, vs. the New York *Tribune* for $50,000 for libel, came up at New York, Monday, before Judge Ingraham and the jury in the supreme court. In May, 1885, Secretary of the Treasury Manning appointed Cameron as special inspector of customs at Aspinwall. It is charged that the *Tribune* subsequently published an article headed "Mr. Manning mortifies Maine Democrats," and declared Cameron had swindled his uncle, and also defrauded the State of Maine while acting as bookbinder. The *Tribune* also editorially denounced the appointment of Cameron. Cameron claims the articles damaged his reputation, and lost him his position. Several witnesses are present from Maine.

The President has vetoed the Dependent Pension bill. An effort will be made in the House to pass the bill over the veto, though it is the general opinion that this cannot be done. In another form it passed the Senate at the last session, but the bill which the President has vetoed was reported in the House by the Pension Committee, and was passed by that body by a vote of considerable more than two-thirds, and was passed by the Senate without division.

The new ship Kennebec of 2,300 tons, was on Tuesday lost in a gale at Wilmington, Del. One-half of the vessel belonged to the Augusta Savings Bank, on a foreclosure of mortgage. The bank is fully insured against loss. Mr. E. C. Allen, who owned one-sixteenth of the vessel, was not insured. His loss is $7,500.

News was received Tuesday of a destructive explosion which occurred Monday at a shingle mill nine miles south of Cabool, Mich. The boiler exploded with terrific force and pieces of it were buried a distance of 100 yards. Thomas Smallwood, aged 70 years, was killed outright. Hiason George and two men named Crane were fatally injured.

PENSIONS TO MAINE PEOPLE. Pensions have been granted to residents of Maine as follows: Abram, father of Alfred Townsend, Bangor.

Charles W. Merrill, (restoration) Richmond.

John Thorton, (reissue) Togus.

Minor children of William H. Nutter, Wiscasset.

Peter W. Mahan, original, Togus.

Hiram Y. Bickford, original, North Dixmont.

Augustus M. W. Sproule, increase, Bristol.

Crawford Dunn, increase, Portland.

William H. Churchill, increase, Centre Montville.

Jacob Page, re-issue, Belfast.

William J. Nason, increase, Kenduskeag.

James S. Counsell, increase, Patten.

Thomas Kenly, increase, Portland.

William Bither, increase, Unity.

Andrew L. Ross, increase, Togus.

Sarah C., mother of John L. Harris, Sargentville.

Arabine, widow of Charles W. Coullard, Bath.

Alfred W. Pullen, original, North Palermo.

Roscoe Titcomb, original, Yarmouthville.

Francis Divillet, original, East Machias.

John T. Plummer, re-issue, South Paris.

John C. Spenney, re-issue and increase, Skowhegan.

Wm. Jackson, increase, Liberty.

Daniel Harrington, increase, Togus.

Charles McLure, increase, North Turner.

Abram T. Gamage, increase, Damariscotta.

John Harper, increase, Oxford.

Wm. H. Kirwin, increase, Eastport.

Stanley, father of Leonard C. Small, Pittsfield.

Amos G. Goodwin, original, Biddeford.

Richard Alder, original, Portland.

Stephen W. Neal, original, Waitts.

Benjamin P. Webb, increase, Caribou.

George P. Underwood, restoration, Saco.

John D. Clark, restoration and increase, Franklin.

Stephen R. Philbrick, reissue, Rangeley.

Alfred F. Shule, restoration and reissue, Bradford.

James H. Syphers, reissue, Blaine.

Freeman Jones, reissue, Washington.

Elbridge T. Crockett, original, Foxcroft.

James A. Kolen, original, Waldoboro.

Samuel J. Stevens, increase, Parkman.

W. W. Lorden, increase, Dexter.

John Cusick, increase, Togus.

Henry B. Cooper, restoration and reissue, Plymouth.

Michael McLaughlin, reissue, Calais.

John Speed, reissue, South Atkinson.

Fifield Ireland, reissue, Embden.

Sarah, mother of Asa K. Berry, Solon.

Robert A. Heal, original, Centre Lincolnville.

Alphonso P. Jones, original, Walton.

John T. Waxfield, reissue, Edna Falls.

George Sheldon, reissue and increase, Merrill.

GOODWIN-PATTEN. Mr. Richard E. Goodwin of Boston, formerly of this city, was on Thursday afternoon last, at Bath, married to Miss Clara M. Patten of that city. The bridegroom is the son of Hon. John N. Goodwin, and grandson of Mrs. Judge Rice of this city. He is a gentleman of fine attainments, and has many friends in this vicinity. He is treasurer of the Hall Rubber Company, Boston. The bride is a daughter of the late Gilbert Patten, and grand-daughter of Capt. John Patten, who is living at the great age of 97 years. The wedding was held at the new Jerusalem church, and was a most brilliant affair. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Dyke. Some 200 guests were present from Augusta, Bath and Boston, and elsewhere. After the ceremony the party were driven to the mansion of the bride's mother, where a reception was held. After which, the guests spent an hour in social intercourse. The ladies having rooms being handsomely decorated with flowers, especially the dining hall. There was a splendid spread, Smith & Co., Boston, being the caterers. The presents were display in the wide spread hall, occupying seven tables which were covered with white, giving a very pretty effect. In number they exceeded 150, while their beauty was only limited by one's capacity to appreciate. The bridal party took their departure from Bath on the four o'clock train. They will reside on Newbury street, in Boston, after a short wedding tour.

Farmers, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, is your Order. It advocates your cause. It labors to protect your interests, and to promote your welfare. It seeks to elevate you, and place you in a higher scale of life, so that you may be enabled to realize more of the profits of your own investments and the rewards of your own labor. Will you seek to secure your own interests by the opportunity it offers you? Will you appreciate the advantages and the principles it advocates? If so, you will unite with the Order by connecting yourself with the nearest subordinate Grange in your locality. If you do not so appreciate the organization, nor realize its importance, then you will most likely remain outside our gates, struggling along as best you can and remaining at the mercy of corporations who gather the profits of your hard toil, while you scarcely realize how neatly it was done. If you have given the subject sufficient thought to realize the approaching danger, and the necessity of organization among the agricultural classes, and the power there is in the organization when intelligently directed, then we ask you, yes, we appeal to you, to unite with the thousands already in the Grange, to aid us and profit by the intellectual development, through the educational work in the Grange.—*H. Eshbaugh.*

A LOSING GAME. In March, 1886, Jonathan Darling, of Burlington, Maine, knowing that it was unlawful to have in possession, at that time, the carcass or hide of any deer, or part thereof, delivered to the agent of the American Express Company at Costigan, a barrel containg the hide and horns to be carried to Boston, representing that it contained furs. At Bangor the barrel and its contents were seized by a Fish and Game Warden. Mr. Darling, for some reason, went to Boston and commenced a suit in the Municipal Court against the Express Co., instead of at Bangor, which was tried there in July last, resulting in a decision against Mr. Darling, from which decision he appealed to the Superior Court, in which it was tried last week with a like result. Thus Mr. D. lost his suit and his game.

SOME BAILEYVILLE HEREFORDS. E. A. Bailey, whose team attracted so much attention at the State Fairs, still has a good team of oxen and steers. He has a pair of working oxen 7 ft. 4 ins., a pair of 4 years old steers 7 ft. 10 ins., one pair 3 years old 7 ft. 10 ins., one pair same age 7 ft. 9 ins., one pair 2 years old 7 ft. 6 ins., one pair yearlings, 7 ft., and a pair of calves 6½ ft.

C. I. Bailey has three pairs of 3 years old steers, one pair of which weigh nearly 3500 lbs., and a pair 2 years old nearly 7 feet 3 ins. in line.

M. M. Bailey has three pairs of steers and six head of pure bred Herefords, a nice lot, headed by the bull Careful 2nd, one 3 years old heifer with her second calf is plump 6 ft. 9 ins. in the line. S.

ARCTIC WEATHER IN MAINE. Welchville, Feb. 14—At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 35° below zero, at Welchville.

East Wilton, Feb. 14—26° below zero at East Wilton this morning.

Canton, Feb. 14—It was 20° below zero at Dixfield this morning, and 27° below zero at Canton.

North Vassalboro, Feb. 14—Monday morning was the coldest of the winter, the mercury reaching 25° below zero.

Sabattis, Feb. 14—The thermometer showed 24° below zero at 7 A. M., Monday.

As the Saturday morning train from Farmington was approaching North Jay, the axle of the driving wheel of the engine broke, and the train was brought to a standstill on an embankment forty feet high. It was found that the engine was too badly disabled to proceed, and a locomotive was dispatched from Leeds Junction, which brought the train there, after a delay of two hours. No one was at all hurt.

Nine-year-old Charley Andrews was riding with his mother from Columbus to Cincinnati. She awoke early in the morning and he was gone. An engine was sent back to recover his dead body, and the boy was found in a fence corner, without a scratch or bruise on him. He said that he wanted his mother. He had in his sleep stepped from a train running 40 miles an hour.

Two men who chopped down a tree near Trenton, Mo., for a coon, found 400 pounds of honey in a hollow. They also got three coons instead of one, and in scraping out the honey they came across an oyster can with $200 in gold in it.

The legislative committee appointed to audit Gov. Robie's accounts as treasurer for the Grand Army Encampment at Portland, reported them all correct. That occasion cost just $23,390.57, of which the State paid $10,000.

Charles McCarthy, Jr., has been nominated by the democrats of Portland, as their candidate for mayor.

There were 25,000,000 pounds of butter made in Vermont, last year.

The Maine Legislature.

In Senate, Thursday: On motion of Mr. Heath, an order was passed for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the cause or causes of the late outbreak of disease among the cattle at the State College farm, the loss of other cattle at said farm prior to that time, the disposal of cattle sold therefrom, and the doings and correspondence of the commissioners on contagious diseases among cattle in relation to the same. Said committee shall have power to employ a stenographer and to send for such persons and papers as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of such investigation. Their report shall be made to this legislature as soon as practicable.

The bill establishing the standard weight of a bushel of beans was recommitted to the committee on agriculture. The actual weight of a bushel of beans is 62 pounds, and the proposition now is to change the standard weight to this figure from 60 pounds. Resolve for rebuilding the bridge at Fort Kent was passed to be engrossed. It gives $1000.

Mr. Heath, from the Committee on the Judiciary to which was referred resolve favoring an amendment to the Constitution so as to give women the elective franchise, reported that the committee stood equally divided upon the matter and were unable to make a report either for or against the passage of the resolve, and therefore reported it back to the legislature for its action. Laid on the table.

Passed to be enacted—Bill an act to authorize the city of Portland to condemn and take a lot of land for the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument. Bill an act for the better supervision of the schools of the city of Augusta. Bill an act additional to an act to incorporate the Maine Central Institute. Bill an act to amend the charter of the Skowhegan Village Corporation.

In House, Thursday: On motion of Mr. Randall of Augusta, Ordered, That the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Maine are hereby instructed to make an immediate investigation of the methods of heating passenger cars in this State, with a view to the better protection of the lives of passengers and for that purpose are directed to visit any State or city where improved safety appliances are in use, or are proposed to be introduced; and the result of such investigation shall be rendered to the committee on railroads before the final adjournment of this legislature.

Favorable reports were made from committees, as follows: An act to incorporate the Dixfield and Peru Bridge Company. An act to incorporate the Van Buren agricultural society. An act establishing a Reform School for the transaction of public affairs. (Standard time.) An act granting a bounty of ten cents for every woodchuck killed. Resolve appropriating $2,000 each for the Maine State Agricultural Society and Eastern Maine State Fairs. The conditions of this appropriation are that annually each society shall give premiums as follows: $400 for horses; $400 for dairying products; $400 for beef and fat cattle; $400 for sheep; $400 for poultry.

The resolve for the erection of monuments at Gettysburg was taken up and discussed. An amendment was offered that the $5000 specified in the resolve for the monuments be increased to $16,000. This with the $2500 for the purchase of land, makes the total amount $18,500. The resolve was then passed by a rising vote, but one person voting against it. The committee on appropriations reported favorably the bill providing for stamping out contagious cattle diseases.

Mr. Allen of Alfred, from the Committee on Legal Affairs, reported ought not to pass, resolve in favor of publishing all Maine wills recorded prior to the time of the separation of the counties.

The bill to incorporate a union railway station company in Portland, was passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules in both branches of the legislature, Friday.

In Senate, Saturday: Bill an act to divide the town of Eaton in the county of Washington, and to incorporate the town of Forest City, and to annex the remainder of the town of Eaton to the town of Danforth, was passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—Bill an act to amend chap. 280 of the public laws of 1885 entitled an act amendatory to sec. 29, chap. 91 of the revised statutes. Bill an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the trustees of Houlton Academy. Bill an act to authorize the opening of a second channel of Mousam river. Bill an act to incorporate the Biddeford Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association. Bill an act in relation to the New England Shipbuilding Co.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of the Children's Home in Bangor. Resolve in favor of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In House, Saturday: Mr. Manley, from the committee of conference on the subject, reported that the following special committee be appointed to investigate the cattle disease: Senators Allen and Rich, and Representatives Walton of Skowhegan, Libby of Burnham, and Adams of Litchfield. The committee will proceed at once to its work.

Mr. Bishop of Hermon, from the Committee on Education, reported ought to pass, in a new draft, bill an act to establish a State Board of Education and a uniform system of school text-books to be furnished scholars at cost. Ordered printed. Leave to withdraw on petition opposition to hunt deer with dogs. Legislation inexpedient reported on order relating to the expediency of providing for the instruction of scholars in scientific agriculture in the common schools.

Passed to be enacted—Bill an act to incorporate the Belfast Water Co. Bill an act providing for a union railway station at Portland. Bill an act to compel children under fifteen years of age to attend the public schools.

Finally passed—Resolve for building bridge at Fort Kent.

In Senate, Monday: Resolve in favor of the Insane Hospital was discussed and laid on the table.

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Maine Agricultural News.

—The Somerset Central Agricultural Society held its annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other necessary business at Skowhegan. R. B. Shepherd was elected President; A. R. Bixby Treasurer; and A. R. Smiley Secretary; H. S. Steward and Isaac Dyer, Vice Presidents, Alexander Crawford, Jr., R. W. Brown and Moses French, Trustees. The Treasurer's report was read showing an indebtedness of $221. Gen. Shepherd and Mr. C. A. Marston made the society a proposition to contribute the sum of $50 each to the payment of this indebtedness providing the members and friends of the society will make up the balance. Voted to accept this generous offer, and a committee consisting of H. S. Steward, John Weston, R. W. Brown and S. F. Emerson was raised to solicit funds to make up the deficit. It was also voted that the society hold a show and fair the next week after the State Fair. The society is in good condition financially, and the courage of the members is good to enter upon another successful campaign.

—Herbert B. Hitchings of Lake City, Michigan, has purchased of fine farm of George F. Sampson at Caribou. This is one of the best and most pleasantly located farms in town.

—Limestone Grange, Aroostook county, has 84 members in good standing, and is but a little over one year old.

—Honesty Grange, Morrill, is entertained at its regular meetings every Wednesday evening by readings and the discussion of practical questions pertaining to farm, garden and home interests.

—Stockton Grange has decided to collect the standard publications on agriculture, horticulture, etc., and form a library of reference for the Grange hall. C. S. Griffin has been appointed Grange Librarian, with instructions to send to Augusta and to Washington for such publications as are published on the subjects, and correspond with the State Agricultural Departments of other States.

—The following have been elected trustees of Star of Progress Grange, Jackson, for the ensuing year: J. W. Wallace, C. H. Gatchell, M. S. Stiles, Jr.

—Mr. John Gilman of Anson, bought a splendid lot of small-fed sheep in Somerset county, 80 in number, one day last week, of A. Maxwell of Mercer.

—Mr. John Burnham, of Burnham & Morrill of Portland, was in Farmington a few days ago looking after the interests of his firm. He reports that they would be in trouble the coming spring in farmers securing plenty of seed of the very early variety of sweet corn. It will be remembered that a portion of the corn brought to this factory there last season was very much earlier than other lots; this was the Early Crosby variety. Only a few planters, however, were able to obtain the seed, as the crop was limited. Mr. Morrill is confident that they have secured one hundred bushels of the Early Crosby seed for the coming season—enough to supply everybody who wants to plant sweet corn for their factory use. It will arrive there in season for planting.

—The York County Agricultural Society have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: Daniel A. Burnham, President; John M. Traiser, John Q. Dennett, John Drew, Vice Presidents; ASA L. Ricker, Secretary; George H. Boothby, Treasurer; Simon S. Andrews, John M. Deering, James H. Miles, Collins Emmons, Thos. Fernald, Trustees. The treasurer reported all bills paid, and $454.30 in the treasury.

—The managers of the butter factory at East Skowhegan are desirous of enlarging their business and the farmers in that section are ready to subscribe to give them a lift. The company wants an addition of the cream of 200 cows.

—Sidney Grange, P. of H., have dedicated their new hall. An unusually large number was present. Ex-Gov. Robie, State Master, officiated in the exercises of dedication, assisted by the officers of the Grange. At the completion of the dedicatory exercises Ex-Gov. Robie delivered a very interesting and highly instructive address. Delegates from other Granges also spoke. A supper was served at the usual hour.

—Officers of Maysville Centre Grange, No. 153, for 1887:

Master—Fred G. Wiggin.
Overseer—C. F. Edwards.
Chapiain—Mrs. F. B. Smith.
Steward—C. C. Hoite.
Assistant Steward—L. F. Potter.
Treasurer—E. E. Hazelhurst.
Secretary—D. V. Parkhurst.
Gate Keeper—Israel O'Donnel.
Ceres—Mrs. F. S. Wiggin.
Flora—Maud Tompkins.
Pomona—Mrs. Wm. Young.
Lady Assistant Steward—Belle Knowles.

—Dirigo Grange, Freedom, gave, Feb. 3d, a hard times supper. The sisters wore calico dresses and the brothers had at least one hill or the heads clothes. After supper a programme was furnished, all of which was a success.

—How I made an old lamp as good as new. It was one of those with glass bowl, brass and marble bottom, and was always getting loose in the marble. So I took the lamp, and washed it, then filled the socket with melted alum and put it in place, rubbed the brass and tube with oil, polished, put in a new wick, and it is just as good as new

L. M. B.

YORK COUNTY GRANGE. York County Pomona Grange met with Alewive Grange, at the Corner, Feb. 10th. The day was pleasant and weather were all that could be desired. The officers were all present but one, and only one Grange failed to respond to roll call. The reports were favorable, many Granges reporting increased membership. Lecture by Brother Hiram Chadbourne, of Buxton 8, (about its usual monthly report,) Cornish reported increased membership, and dues all paid. At this point Master Carter called the Grange up to receive State Master Roble. His entrance was accompanied with much enthusiasm. Bro. Prentiss Day read a fine address of welcome. State Master Roble responded in well chosen words, complimentary to the order, and suggested that the following motion be adopted: "That a committee for the 'good of the order' be appointed, consisting of the Masters of the Subordinate Granges in which shall be conferred with the county and State Deputies, and aid them in every possible manner to advance the numerical strength and general interests of the patrons."

A splendid dinner was served in the dining hall; 266 did it ample justice. In the afternoon the Grange was called to order in the school-house, and marched to the new hall, where the installation services were conducted by State Master Roble. The meeting was public, and the large audience packed the hall so full that more than half of the people had to adjourn to the school-house. Speech by Bro. Roble, and short speeches were made by Bros. Geo. H. Boothby, O. J. Hancock, B. F. Hamilton, John M. Deering.

While we hope to enjoy many meetings as good, this will always linger in our memories as one of the noted days in the Grange history of this county; the kindness and hospitality of the Alewive Grange, and their zeal and enthusiasm in their work cannot be excelled. In a strictly farming community they have built a fine building, and furnished it in a very neat and tasty manner. It is two stories high, dining hall, closets, &c., on the lower floor, and two ante rooms and audience hall on second floor. The next meeting will be held with Saco Grange, March 10th.

JOHN HARPER, Sec'y.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. Justices of the Peace and Quorum.—Nathaniel Hobbs, No. Berwick; Marion F. Eaton, Vienna; Charles O. Montgomery, Winterport; Ephraim C. Spinney, Kittery; William Fennelly, Eden; Edwin R. Gardner, Dennysville; M. L. Bunker, Wilton; E. G. S. Ingraham, Camden; Wm. K. Lunt, Benton; Joseph E. McLain, Bremen; Nathaniel E. Brown, Pembroke.

Trial Justices.—Dennis B. Jewett, Presque Isle; Sullivan R. Hutchins, Rumford; Peter A. Rich, Charlotte.

Notaries Public.—A. H. Jenks, Presque Isle; Harmon W. Gage, Portland.

Coroners.—Edgar L. Norton, Gardiner; John C. Ford, Lebanon.

Dedimus Justice.—Archie L. Talbot, Lewiston.

Our blacksmith, Obed W. Russell, has been improving his spare hours the past few weeks in making five strong, steel and iron bear traps. It is well worth one's time to call at his shop and look these curious traps over. The largest weighs twenty-five pounds, and the sharp huge steel teeth almost make you feel pity for old brain who will put his foot into it. "Are these traps all sold?" we inquired. "All but two," was the answer, "one is for David Toothaker, who intends to catch that old bear who made way with so many apples on Tory hill last fall, one is for an old hunter at the Lakes, and I intend to keep one for myself, selling the others to whoever may be willing to buy a bear trap," replied Mr. Russell.—*Phillips correspondent Farmington Chronicle.*

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. has published a pronouncing Dictionary containing 330 pages, 32,000 words and 670 engravings. It teaches everybody how to pronounce correctly. Send sixteen cents in stamps to PAUL MORLON, G. P. and T. A., C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill., and get a copy of the Dictionary—the cheapest book issued.

News has been received that Lafayette Clemens of Denver Col., formerly of Hiram, has been killed by mountain lions. Some hunters discovered his hat, boots and rifle, and some shreds of clothing.

Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant will resign his directorship of the New York experiment station, in October, in order to travel in Europe and study agricultural problems.

Gen. Hall of Damariscotta has been engaged by Gen. F. Shepley Fost, of Gray, to deliver the oration Memorial Day.

City News.

—A cat was locked tightly in a safe, the other night, by accident, and came out alive and frolicsome the next morning.

—The Supreme Judicial Court convenes in this city, the first Tuesday in March. Judge Libbey will preside.

—Saturday evening Capt. S. W. Lane delivered an instructive and entertaining lecture before Capital Grange, giving an account of his late trip to California.

—Another cold wave on Sunday, the thermometer in the morning standing at 14 degrees below zero, and on Monday morning at 26 degrees.

—Our Methodist friends had a rare treat on Sunday, listening to a sermon from Bishop John M. Walden of the South. His sermon was one of great power and beauty. The Bishop will preside at the forthcoming meeting of the Maine Conference.

—The superintendent of the new public building has contracted with the Hallowell Granite Works for seventy cubic yards more of granite to construct two feet of the front wall. Norton & Purington have contracted to furnish the brick. Work on the structure will soon be resumed.

—Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland, will deliver his lecture, "Sweden and the Swedes," in Representatives' Hall, this (Thursday) evening. Mr. Thomas has decided to give his whole attention to literature and the demands of the platform. He is a gentleman of fine attainments and a splendid speaker.

—Preparations are being made by Seth Williams Post, G. A. R., to entertain the members of the legislature who belong to the order, and their ladies. The committee having the matter in charge has definitely fixed upon Monday evening, Feb. 28th. The festivities will include an early supper and dancing.

—The annual meeting of the Moose River Log Driving Co. was held in this city, Monday. The following officers were reélected for the ensuing year: D. C. Palmer, Clerk; Wm. Philbrick, Treasurer; J. M. Haynes, Ed. P. Page, G. A. Phillips, Hermon Whipple, Chas. Fogg, Directors. The Directors organized with the choice of J. M. Haynes as President.

—The charity ball given at Meonian Hall, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of that most worthy charity, St. Mark's Home, was a grand affair, and yielded a handsome sum for the object. Music was furnished by Pullen's Orchestra, and there were some one hundred couples on the floor, representatives of the best people in the State. The dresses of the ladies were elegant and costly, and the diamonds profuse.

—A course of lectures was commenced at the North Augusta Methodist church, Monday evening, the first lecture being given by Mr. Roscoe Vaugan of Jay, on "The Home and the Sunday School." The second entertainment will be given at the church, Friday evening of this week, the Chickering Quartette giving a concert, and Mr. Howard Owen delivering his lecture on "Our Goodly Heritage."

—The eminent Unitarian clergyman of Boston, Rev. Brooke Herford, gave an interesting and valuable lecture at the Unitarian church, on Friday evening last, his subject being the Bible, which he treated in such a direct and lucid manner that he left in the minds of his hearers a greater veneration than ever for the grand truths of the grand old Book. The whole lecture was pregnant with wisdom and profound thought.

—President Hyde of Bowdoin College, lectured on Sunday afternoon, in the Congregationalist church, on temperance, under the auspices of the Augusta Temperance Alliance. His arguments were simple, clear and convincing, taking no bigoted or narrow aspect of the situation, but pleading for the stamping out of the evil by precept and example. He plead with the youth, from a moral and financial stand-point, and showed the waste, the folly, and the wick

Items of Maine News.

Frozen herring have been selling at Eastport for 25 cents per hundred.

Mr. Charles Baker of Hampden, caught a wildcat last week. It is about three feet long. He has been offered $15 for it.

E. G. Spofford, at present member of the police force, has been nominated for mayor by the Citizens party of Auburn.

General Charles W. Roberts assumed the duties of his new office Tuesday, as Collector of Customs at Bangor.

It is apparent from the prices for lots at Eastport, that the enterprising business men have pretty firm confidence in the future prospects of the town.

Hon. A. G. Wakefield of Bangor, has been elected president of the Bangor & Piscataquis railroad in place of Hon. Wm. B. Hayford, deceased.

The Somerset Fibre Co. at Fairfield, have settled their lawsuit brought by James Mulholland for the loss of his eyesight, by the payment of $1000.

W. R. Campbell, Register of Deeds of Hancock county, who broke his leg a few weeks ago, is now rapidly improving. He is able to sit up several hours a day.

The President has appointed Postmasters as follows: East Limington—Augustus S. Chick; Lewiston—Charles Walker; Bangor—Frederic A. Cummings.

The well known trotting horse Gray Jacket owned by E. J. Mitchell of Skowhegan, died a week ago as of the prevailing horse distemper. He was a valuable horse and had a record down in the thirties.

Business is still booming at Hartland; a large quantity of white birch is being hauled for spool manufactory. Horses are in good demand. Stock is a little on the rise.

Mr. John Holland, Supt. of the East Madison Woolen Mill, contemplates putting some nine looms for plain work. His mill is running full force and turning out about 2000 yards of cloth daily.

The tenement in the Wm. Rogers' block, Bath, on the private way, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of several hundred dollars, Tuesday noon. The building was occupied by Wm. Thomas and family.

Schooner Mauno Loa, reported lost with all the crew, was owned in New York and Machiasport. Augustus Thompson of Machiasport was master. He leaves a widow.

Friday's storm left the roads in the country about Bangor in a terrible condition and parties were engaged in breaking them out all day Saturday. The wind blew hard and great drifts had to be shovelled through.

The Norway tannery has commenced to ship leather to England. Quite recently the production of this tannery to the extent of 100,000 pounds of pelts was shipped to Liverpool and London.

John O. Rackliff of West Mills, near Farmington, dropped dead in his door yard Wednesday afternoon of heart disease. He was about 50 years of age, and was a soldier in the civil war.

The farm buildings of William and Joseph Hall, at North Berwick, were destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss $4000; insurance $2500. The fire was incendiary. Several head of cattle were burned.

James Gill of Saco, while putting in flush boards at the York dam in Biddeford, lost his footing and fell into the water, fifteen feet below. He was 45 years old and leaves a widow. He had worked seven years on mill dams at Biddeford and Saco.

Capt. George S. Ryan of Belfast, reports that one day last week, between 80 and 100 live grasshoppers emerged from the dirt of a potted plant, and hopped about in a very lively manner as long as the sun shone, but died when the sun's rays vanished.

John B. Dominique, the grocer of Great Falls, who alleged kidnapping from Great Falls over into Maine for debt due a Portland merchant, by a Maine sheriff, has been discharged from York county jail at Alfred, having affected a settlement.

Charles A. Weeks, formerly of the firm of Chamberlain & Weeks, insurance agents, has not been seen in Lewiston since Monday. An investigation is said to show irregularities, and it is suspected that several parties will be heavy losers through him.

Mr. George L. Dolley, of Enfield, has a promising black stallion, two years and eight months old, which stands 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,050 pounds. His sire was General Havelock, sired by the old Beerfield Morgan. He has an easy, open gait, and is evidently destined to make a good roadster.

Wm. N. Spear and Frederick Moyang, quarrymen in the employ of Francis Cobb & Co., Rockland, were blown up Thursday by a premature explosion of a cartridge, the "Miners' Friend," which they were pushing into a drill hole. Spear received severe injuries to his back, Moyang's face and eyes sustaining bad injuries.

A young man named Guenthner, living in Bremen, went into the woods Monday of last week, and not returning, search was made, when he was found behind a log, as though he had fallen backwards, with his being spoken to he failed to respond, and on examination it was found that his neck was broken.

The Oxford House, a large hotel at Eryeburg, owned by Asa O. Pike, and leased by A. B. Gee, was burned Monday night. The fire started about six o'clock, and entirely consumed the main building and large ell. The house was built in 1827. The fire is said to have caught around the chimney. The loss on the building and furniture is estimated at $15,000. Insured for $10,500.

Thursday afternoon, fire was discovered in the kitchen of Joseph Bacon's house in Lewiston, which was extinguished with but little damage, but on entering the room the dead body of Mrs. Catharine Higgins, aged 60 or 70 years, was found on the lounge. She was a feeble woman, alone in the room, and probably was suffocated by the smoke while asleep.

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Items of General News.

The Mormons are hopeful that the bill before Congress relating to them will not become a law.

Leonard S. Brown of Northfield, Mass., a wealthy wagon maker, was caught in the shafting of his factory Friday, and killed.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that China is massing troops in Kashgar and Kulja, and that 30,000 men are already assembled in those districts.

President Cleveland has allowed the bill appropriating $400,000 a year to provide for arms and equipments for the militia to become a law without his signature.

During the prevailing coal famine at Montana, coal has been sold as high as $20 a ton, and hard to get even at that price.

There was a narrow escape from bloodshed in the horse car strike at Boston, Saturday. A car was stopped by a mob of 2,000 people, who were dispersed by the police after great difficulty.

O'Neil, another of the boodle ex-Aldermen of New York city, who are fast filling up the spare room at Sing Sing, has been sentenced to four and one-half years' imprisonment and $2000 fine.

Secretary Manning has resigned his position in the President's cabinet, and he will accept the Presidency of the Western National Bank of New York. No immediate appointment to his place will be made.

Last week several wild bulls got loose in the streets of the city of Mexico, while being driven through the city, and killed a number of persons. The bulls were of the famous Atenco breed, and were designed to be used in coming bull fights. Two of the bulls entered the court yard of the national palace, and were shot down by soldiers. The affair created much excitement.

Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the N. Y. *World*, and Joseph Howard, Jr., one of the writers on that paper, engaged in a quarrel in Mr. Pulitzer's office, during which Mr. Howard received a blow in the face. He retorted by applying opprobrious epithets to Mr. Pulitzer, whereupon the latter peremptorily ordered him from the office and facilitated his going. Pulitzer says he greatly regrets his hasty action.

Shortly after noon, Monday, all the persons who had eaten dinner at Mrs. Childs' boarding house on Maple street, Holyoke, Mass., were taken violently ill with symptoms of arsenical poison. Prompt medical assistance was rendered the sufferers and at present all are doing well. It is supposed that brown bread which was heartily eaten by all, was the cause of the illness, presumedly from the poor quality of rye flour with which it was made, being chemically acted upon by the heat in baking.

The gay ice carnival at Montreal has closed. The storming of the ice palace took place on Wednesday evening; over 3000 participated; men charged down on a path on the mountain carrying torches, while the path was illuminated by burning tar barrels. Bombs were thrown from the mountain, and they were answered by rockets from the ice palace. The attack lasted fully an hour, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators. After the storming of the castle there was a concert given by the snowshoers.

As the curtain was falling at the Theatre Comique, Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday night, a man was seen to fall from the upper proscenium box on the left of the stage. He struck squarely on his head, near the edge of the stage, and rolled into the orchestra. People in the audience picked him up and endeavored to restore him to consciousness. A doctor was summoned and it was found that death had been instantaneous, the neck being dislocated. His name was Thomas McGowan, a well known merchant of Duluth.

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The floods in Michigan are simply terrible. Life and panic seized the people, and they could not undertake to estimate the losses. Business was suspended, buildings floated away on the rising and angry waters. At Muir the same serious conditions prevail, and at Ionia the Grand Trunk bridge was submerged. The business blocks in the centre of the town were all flooded from eighteen inches to two and one-half feet. The State fair grounds were completely submerged. The tents were in the midst of a lake. Fort Wayne, Ind., was surrounded with water, and the floods threatened large damage.

John C. Leighton, for 19 years clerk of the municipal court of Boston, is short in his accounts to a large amount. Leighton was appointed in 1867 and held the office up to within a short time. In the court in which he served, thousands of criminal cases are tried annually, and the money received for fines and costs is all turned over to the clerk, who is supposed to deposit it with the city treasurer of Boston, who is also county treasurer. From the sums known to have been made, Leighton is a defaulter. He had no family, and no extravagant habits, and had a salary of $3,000 annually.

Cattle are perishing by the hundreds in the snows of the Northwest. A Tongue river, M. T., stock agent says: "At Ligolite, where my herd is located, as far as I could see up and down the river, cattle were standing knee deep in snow, unable to obtain a blade of grass for sustenance, and gnawing the wood of willows as a last resort. In a space 50 yards square I counted 25 dead beasts, and a cowboy told me there were fully 1000 dead between Lignite and Moon creek, a few miles above. Living cattle are almost unable to move, as their feet and ankles are a raw mass of bleeding flesh, having been cut at every step by crusted snow."

A cyclone struck Louisville, Ia., Saturday, with great force. Fences and trees were mowed down like reeds, houses were unroofed, shutters and gates were torn from their hinges, window glass was broken and many chimneys were blown down. The slate roof of a large Catholic church was badly shattered and the roof of the convent adjoining was lifted off in an instant. Two minutes of roar and crash and the cyclone was gone. An earthquake shock was felt at Warsaw, in the same hill country, twelve years ago, which visited Shelbyville, Ind., of a sudden, in the out of the sky, was seen a rushing and twisting and whirling motion. At this instant a two story brick block was almost completely demolished. The roof was carried off, whirled away, and the second story walls were all pushed out. With this freak of fury the elements subsided and not another piece of property was touched.

James C. Barrett, a leading member of the Rutland bar and son of ex-Judge Barrett of the supreme court, was fatally injured on a toboggan slide, Monday evening, at Rutland. A board that lined the slide on one side became split and loosened and the narrow end projected into the slide, pointing upward. Not knowing this, Barrett, his wife and Mrs. Charles P. Harris mounted the toboggan, and descended the chute. Mrs. Barrett and Mrs. Harris passed the splinter unharmed. Mrs. Harris, who was in the center, came in contact with it, and cut a deep gash on the outside of one thigh. Mrs. Barrett lived one of Barrett's thighs on the inside and came down from his back above the hip, having penetrated the abdomen and ruptured the intestines. He was taken up thus impaled, the board projecting several inches at each end, but was conscious. The board was removed, but he died.

Salvatine, the great Pacific coast remedy for Rheumatism, will cure almost immediately all cases of acute Rheumatism. Mrs. H. A. Berry, 4 Baldwin St., Charlestown, Mass., had a severe attack of Acute Rheumatism and tried Salvatine, which instantly relieved her and very soon entirely cured her.

CALDWELL SWEET & BROS.,
Proprietors, Bangor, Me.

Sold by all Dealers.

The recent utterances of Delegate Cain of Utah should dispel the delusion from the minds of the people who believe Brigham Young is still alive. He said: "I know Young is dead. I saw him after his death, when he was laid out. I went to his funeral, and saw him buried, and a ton stone put on top of him."

Attention is directed to the card of Dra. Read of Boston, to be found in another column. They are meeting with great success in their specialty, diseases of the rectum, and guarantee to cure all cases that they receive.

James C. Flood, the California millionaire, bought 10 paintings in New York for $65,000, which have been sent to San Francisco.

Items and Incidents.

In Kentucky, last year, nearly 5,000,000 bushels more of corn were raised than in 1885.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

The Canadian Parliament will meet on April 7.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ranks first as a curative agent in all complaints peculiar to women. Its popularity is on the increase.

A company has been formed to introduce the culture of flax in Brown County, Wis. Fifteen thousand pounds of seed have been ordered from Russia.

It is a Curious Fact

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, which will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

A schoolmaster out in Lyons, Mich., has been punishing his young lady pupils by kissing them. For a while after this mode of punishment went into effect there was a terribly disorderly school, but it became monotonous after a while, and now the teacher is out of a place.

Lost and Found. A Rich Reward awaits the man that presents a better thing than the *Hop Plaster* for all pain and soreness. Acts instantly when applied to Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney affections, Side ache, stitch, crick, sore lungs or severe aches in any part. 25 cts.

One millionaire estate in New York city has actually withstood the gnawing teeth of probate litigation for five years, and greatly increased in value because of the rise in real estate. It is the estate of John Anderson, and panned out $8,000,000 when he died.

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Twenty-Five Years Afterward.

During our visit to Augusta last week, to attend the meeting of the Maine Press Association, we found time to go over to the Arsenal grounds where a quarter of a century ago we camped nearly all one winter, as a member of the 13th Maine Regiment of Volunteers. As we passed through the iron gate on this last visit, the sun had just gone down and the boom of the sunset gun, which was a signal to haul down the flag for the night, revived old memories. Since we left Augusta on the 18th of February, 1862, with orders to go South, this was our first opportunity to re-visit our old camping grounds around which so many recollections cluster.

Here is the Arsenal, the most prominent object on the grounds, and a gloomy and frowning structure. Its hard stone face wears no look of peace or love, or benignity, but rather of strife and cruelty, and yet twenty-five years ago its looks belied it; for it was entirely harmless! One of Longfellow's finest poems is "The Arsenal at Springfield," a part of which we quote as follows:

"This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ rise the burnished arms.
But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing
Startles the village with strange alarms.

Ah! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary,
When the death angel touches those swift keys!
What loud lament and dismal Miserere
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!"

The above is a very beautiful, and, we have no doubt, faithful description of Springfield Arsenal, but it fails to give any idea of the status of the Arsenal at Augusta at the time the Maine troops camped upon its grounds. No "burnished arms" rose "from floor to ceiling." A few worthless old muskets belonged to the establishment and they were all.

These were used for a while by our regiment in camp until better ones could be obtained. Half of them would not go off at all, except when carried off. The chances are that the "death-angel," pointing his victim, might have "touched their swift keys," till he was black in the face, and there would have been "no awful symphonies," no dead, no wounded! Instead of "loud lament and dismal Miserere," the intended victim might have coolly thumbed his nose at the "death-angel" in derision, had he no other weapons than these.

The next building south of the Arsenal was used for a hospital, and the next for a guard-house, where all offenders were sent for punishment.

Right here is the very spot where we took our first lesson in guard mounting, a lesson we shall never forget while life lasts. We had not been in camp more than two or three days when we were detailed to be Sergeant of the Guard, a duty of which we had no knowledge whatever. Nine o'clock, one bright, cold morning found us on the required spot. The guard was drawn up and opened ranks. The Adjutant ordered each officer and non-commissioned officers to the front. In obedience to the order we went to the front, a good liberal distance, when we were accosted by the Adjutant as follows: "Sergeant, where in the d—l are you going to? Eight paces to the front!' Officer and non-commissioned officers, about face —inspect your guard-march!" By watching the Officer of the Guard and imitating his movements we succeeded with but little difficulty in inspecting the arms and equipments of the rear rank, while the officer was doing a like work with the front. The inspection over, the ranks were closed, when along tripped the little Adjutant whom the men called "Squirrel," and running his sword between us, flies at men at the centre of the line, cried: "Division of platoons!" When the guard wheeled by platoon we began to understand what was meant and it was found that death had been instantaneous, the neck being dislocated. His name was Thomas McGowan, a well known merchant of Duluth.

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The well known trotting horse Gray Jacket owned by E. J. Mitchell of Skowhegan, died a week ago as of the prevailing horse distemper. He was a valuable horse and had a record down in the thirties.

Business is still booming at Hartland; a large quantity of white birch is being hauled for spool manufactory. Horses are in good demand. Stock is a little on the rise.

Mr. John Holland, Supt. of the East Madison Woolen Mill, contemplates putting some nine looms for plain work. His mill is running full force and turning out about 2000 yards of cloth daily.

The tenement in the Wm. Rogers' block, Bath, on the private way, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of several hundred dollars, Tuesday noon. The building was occupied by Wm. Thomas and family.

Schooner Mauno Loa, reported lost with all the crew, was owned in New York and Machiasport. Augustus Thompson of Machiasport was master. He leaves a widow.

Friday's storm left the roads in the country about Bangor in a terrible condition and parties were engaged in breaking them out all day Saturday. The wind blew hard and great drifts had to be shovelled through.

The Norway tannery has commenced to ship leather to England. Quite recently the production of this tannery to the extent of 100,000 pounds of pelts was shipped to Liverpool and London.

John O. Rackliff of West Mills, near Farmington, dropped dead in his door yard Wednesday afternoon of heart disease. He was about 50 years of age, and was a soldier in the civil war.

The farm buildings of William and Joseph Hall, at North Berwick, were destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss $4000; insurance $2500. The fire was incendiary. Several head of cattle were burned.

James Gill of Saco, while putting in flush boards at the York dam in Biddeford, lost his footing and fell into the water, fifteen feet below. He was 45 years old and leaves a widow. He had worked seven years on mill dams at Biddeford and Saco.

Capt. George S. Ryan of Belfast, reports that one day last week, between 80 and 100 live grasshoppers emerged from the dirt of a potted plant, and hopped about in a very lively manner as long as the sun shone, but died when the sun's rays vanished.

John B. Dominique, the grocer of Great Falls, who alleged kidnapping from Great Falls over into Maine for debt due a Portland merchant, by a Maine sheriff, has been discharged from York county jail at Alfred, having affected a settlement.

Charles A. Weeks, formerly of the firm of Chamberlain & Weeks, insurance agents, has not been seen in Lewiston since Monday. An investigation is said to show irregularities, and it is suspected that several parties will be heavy losers through him.

Mr. George L. Dolley, of Enfield, has a promising black stallion, two years and eight months old, which stands 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,050 pounds. His sire was General Havelock, sired by the old Beerfield Morgan. He has an easy, open gait, and is evidently destined to make a good roadster.

Wm. N. Spear and Frederick Moyang, quarrymen in the employ of Francis Cobb & Co., Rockland, were blown up Thursday by a premature explosion of a cartridge, the "Miners' Friend," which they were pushing into a drill hole. Spear received severe injuries to his back, Moyang's face and eyes sustaining bad injuries.

A young man named Guenthner, living in Bremen, went into the woods Monday of last week, and not returning, search was made, when he was found behind a log, as though he had fallen backwards, with his being spoken to he failed to respond, and on examination it was found that his neck was broken.

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The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, Feb. 16, 1887.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
Coffin & Libby,	9	00	00
P. W. Thompson & Son,	18	00	5
M. F. Holt,	17	00	7
W. W. Hall,	36	00	00
J. H. Fogg,	14	00	1
J. G. Littlefield,	18	00	00
Weller & Libby,	12	00	13
Richardson & Besse,	60	140	00
S. H. Wardwell,	32	00	00

REMARKS.

Imagination could picture a better market than we have had this winter. Prices on beef run low, and will until this everlasting supply of range cattle are used up. We think the Inter-State Commerce bill will help us out, as it will not allow so much discrimination in favor of freight rates on dressed beef. Sheep and lambs sell better by ¼ to ½ cent. Best ox beef brings 7½ cents dressed weight. The low prices are testing the grit of the farmers of Maine who have been holding their fine cattle for a rise, which has not come. One safe view of the question is, we never knew a man to fail in business who kept his goods, and as fuel and hay is low, and manure needed, no mistakes can be made now, particularly with young, growing steers and oxen to hold and grow, as our local markets are starting up and prices must soon advance. These early lambs that are intended for April and May markets must have, they and their mothers, all the grain and good hay it is possible to get them to consume, and the best of care, all of which will be well paid for if judiciously used.

C. E. LIBBY.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 512, Sheep and lambs 6200, Swine 15,570, Horses 176, number of Western Cattle, 467 Northern Cattle, 450.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 37½@5 75; first quality $4 75 @ 5 12½, second quality $4 25@4 62½; third quality $3 73 @ 4 12½; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 00@3 62½.

Brighton Hides 6¼c. per lb.
Brighton Tallow 3c. per lb.
Country Hides, 6c per lb.
Country Tallow 1¾c. per lb.
Calf Skins 9@10c per lb.
Lamb Skins 85@$1.40 each.
Dairy Skins 25@50c. each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number.	Price per 100 lbs. live wt.	Live Average wt.
A. N. Monroe	14 5 30	1450
do	18 5 35	1500
do	23 5 55	1540
do	14 5 25	1480
do	15 5 00	1221
Farrell&McFlynn	10 5 20	1350
do	9 5 00	1150

The demand for western cattle for the butcher's trade has been very quiet for several weeks past, and the large supplies of western dressed beef brought into the consuming houses has had a tendency to make trade for the cattle dull, as prices for western pressed beef have ruled low for several weeks past. A part of the western export. Cattle cost higher at Chicago, and when along tripped the little Adjutant whom the men called "Squirrel," and running his sword between us, flies at men at the centre of the line, cried: "Division of platoons!" When the guard wheeled by platoon we began to understand what was meant and it was found that death had been instantaneous, the neck being dislocated. His name was Thomas McGowan, a well known merchant of Duluth.

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Last week, eloquent eulogies were delivered in the U. S. Senate on the death of Senator Logan. Every gallery in the chamber was packed to its utmost capacity and hundreds were turned away unable to obtain seats. Mrs. Logan, her sons, Manning and John Jr., Mrs. Tucker, her daughter, and Major Tucker, Parson Newman and a number of relatives and friends of the family occupied reserved seats. Senator Cullom delivered the first set eulogistic of General Logan's life, and he was followed by a number of senators of both parties.

The well known trotting horse Gray Jacket owned by E. J. Mitchell of Skowhegan, died a week ago as of the prevailing horse distemper. He was a valuable horse and had a record down in the thirties.

Business is still booming at Hartland; a large quantity of white birch is being hauled for spool manufactory. Horses are in good demand. Stock is a little on the rise.

Mr. John Holland, Supt. of the East Madison Woolen Mill, contemplates putting some nine looms for plain work. His mill is running full force and turning out about 2000 yards of cloth daily.

The tenement in the Wm. Rogers' block, Bath, on the private way, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of several hundred dollars, Tuesday noon. The building was occupied by Wm. Thomas and family.

Schooner Mauno Loa, reported lost with all the crew, was owned in New York and Machiasport. Augustus Thompson of Machiasport was master. He leaves a widow.

Friday's storm left the roads in the country about Bangor in a terrible condition and parties were engaged in breaking them out all day Saturday. The wind blew hard and great drifts had to be shovelled through.

The Norway tannery has commenced to ship leather to England. Quite recently the production of this tannery to the extent of 100,000 pounds of pelts was shipped to Liverpool and London.

John O. Rackliff of West Mills, near Farmington, dropped dead in his door yard Wednesday afternoon of heart disease. He was about 50 years of age, and was a soldier in the civil war.

The farm buildings of William and Joseph Hall, at North Berwick, were destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss $4000; insurance $2500. The fire was incendiary. Several head of cattle were burned.

James Gill of Saco, while putting in flush boards at the York dam in Biddeford, lost his footing and fell into the water, fifteen feet below. He was 45 years old and leaves a widow. He had worked seven years on mill dams at Biddeford and Saco.

Capt. George S. Ryan of Belfast, reports that one day last week, between 80 and 100 live grasshoppers emerged from the dirt of a potted plant, and hopped about in a very lively manner as long as the sun shone, but died when the sun's rays vanished.

John B. Dominique, the grocer of Great Falls, who alleged kidnapping from Great Falls over into Maine for debt due a Portland merchant, by a Maine sheriff, has been discharged from York county jail at Alfred, having affected a settlement.

Charles A. Weeks, formerly of the firm of Chamberlain & Weeks, insurance agents, has not been seen in Lewiston since Monday. An investigation is said to show irregularities, and it is suspected that several parties will be heavy losers through him.

Mr. George L. Dolley, of Enfield, has a promising black stallion, two years and eight months old, which stands 15¾ hands high and weighs 1,050 pounds. His sire was General Havelock, sired by the old Beerfield Morgan. He has an easy, open gait, and is evidently destined to make a good roadster.

Wm. N. Spear and Frederick Moyang, quarrymen in the employ of Francis Cobb & Co., Rockland, were blown up Thursday by a premature explosion of a cartridge, the "Miners' Friend," which they were pushing into a drill hole. Spear received severe injuries to his back, Moyang's face and eyes sustaining bad injuries.

A young man named Guenthner, living in Bremen, went into the woods Monday of last week, and not returning, search was made, when he was found behind a log, as though he had fallen backwards, with his being spoken to he failed to respond, and on examination it was found that his neck was broken.

The Oxford House, a large hotel at Eryeburg, owned by Asa O. Pike, and leased by A. B. Gee, was burned Monday night. The fire started about six o'clock, and entirely consumed the main building and large ell. The house was built in 1827. The fire is said to have caught around the chimney. The loss on the building and furniture is estimated at $15,000. Insured for $10,500.

Thursday afternoon, fire was discovered in the kitchen of Joseph Bacon's house in Lewiston, which was extinguished with but little damage, but on entering the room the dead body of Mrs. Catharine Higgins, aged 60 or 70 years, was found on the lounge. She was a feeble woman, alone in the room, and probably was suffocated by the smoke while asleep.

While three French boys were gunning in the woods near Biddeford, Saturday afternoon, Xavier Boucher, 19 years old, attempted to draw the charge from his double barrelled gun. The other barrel was accidentally discharged and the shot passed through his hand and leg. It was two hours before he reached the city benumbed with cold. The chances are against recovery.

During a drunken debauch at Sanford, Saturday night, Howard E. Moulton of South Sanford, and Walter Knights of Alfred, had an altercation, when Knights drew a clasp knife and made a murderous assault upon Moulton, stabbing him four times in the face, slashing him in a horrible manner. The combatants were separated. Moulton is very weak from the loss of blood, but will probably recover. Knights is badly injured.

Edward McMann of Houlton, started to cross one of the lakes with his team one stormy night, and the track being drifted full of snow, he lost his way, and was forced to remain on the lake all night without fire or shelter. In order to keep himself and horses from freezing, he had to keep continuously travelling round in a circle, until the bark teams came along with their loads in the morning, and showed him the way to the camp. It was to him an exceedingly long night.

From the report of the bank inspectors, just published, it appears that there were in Portland jail, Nov. 30, 1886, 109 prisoners committed for the year, 1400. Of these, 400 were committed for drunkenness and 509 were committed for safe keeping by police officers, taken out by them and no return made of their trial or sentence. Nine-tenths of all committed were of foreign birth. Only about fifty per cent. of those committed were women. Twenty-two poor debtors were committed.

Pittsfield seems to be a great place for the manufacture of pants, as much so as Norridgewock is for coats. Work is given out to be done in many of the towns of Somerset county and also in Penobscot county. G. E. Kimball probably is one of the largest manufacturers of pants in the place. He is associated with D. Dexter under the firm of Dexter & Kimball in the steam pant shops. The stitching is done in the shop and the finishing outside. The shop is equipped with household machines, three pressing machines, one steam press, one button hole machine, etc. An army of women is constantly employed in the making of the pants. Pendexter, Fitzgerald and Berdeen also have pant factories.

A couple of weeks ago, Char

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Lesson in Life.

BY HANNAH M. WHEELER.

Wait, wait, wait,
'Tis a wearisome lesson in life,
To wait, wait, wait,
Mid earth's turmoil, din and strife;
The hours drag wearily by,
On leaden wings of fear,
As oft in our ears rings the laggard cry,
Of wait, wait, wait.

Wait, wait, wait,
'Till youth and pleasure dies;
Wait, wait, wait,
'Till darkness veils life's skies;
The heart a sadness feels,
At dawn or evening late,
And o'er the spirit a shadow steals,
As we in sadness wait.

Wait, wait, wait,
'Till the heart is weary and sick;
Wait, wait, wait,
While earth's shadows gather thick.
We pierce the darkening gloom,
Nor see the golden gate,
A mist seems thrown o'er life's rough path,
As we in silence wait.

And oft we wearily wait
For the tender and kindly word;
The spirit sinks within,
For the hopes so long deferred.
The heart grows faint and the eye is dim,
The frame is pained and feeble the limb,
So long do we list to the saddening hymn,
Of that wearisome watch-word, wait.

But oh, in patience wait,
Dear heart, so weary and sad;
O wait expectant still,
For the narrow way make thee glad;
And the race of life is run at last,
Its heavy milestones at length are passed,
A fairer home will be ours at last,
If in faith and hope, we wait.
Bouquet Bench.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

WAS SHE FRIVOLOUS?

BY FRED SMITH.

The Rev. Mr. Grey contrasted greatly with his surroundings; his spotless cloth fitting so well his strong, manly figure; his clean cut Grecian features, with dark wavy hair thrown with careless grace from his smooth brow. He was visiting one of those wretched tenement houses used by the very poor, and before him was a forlorn group. A widow who had just buried her husband; she had five helpless children, the eldest six, the youngest a nursling baby, and a pair of twins among them. The rags, and worse than all, the dirt of poverty, was everywhere apparent.

An expression of almost sublime pity rested on the countenance of the minister. The woman, with her apron thrown over her head, rocked to and fro, and wailed forth her troubles.

"I don't know what I'm a going to do for myself and the little uns. Though my man would have his drink, he didn't beat us, and brought enough to us to keep body and soul together, but now I know we can't do nothing but starve and die!"

"Have you no friends?" asked Mr. Grey, in a low tone.

"Some, but as bad, or wuss off than us. Yes," she said, looking up with a grateful, bright expression. "There is one, Lord bless her, who has done a lot for me—Miss Nellie Hastings. She sent medicine and the doctor to the old man, and gave me clothes and suthin' to eat, and many's the man, woman and child what bless her for takin' care of 'em. Why, sir, she even leaves little cards with stamps on 'em, and Job Potter, who can write, sends 'em to her when we are in a very bad state."

After assuring her of his sympathy, and that he would do what in could for her, the minister wended his way home. As he thought of those to whom he might appeal, a vision of a sweet, bright face, haunted him, but while he lingered over the thought most tenderly, there was a shadow on his brow, as if there was some slight jar that marred the harmony of his thoughts.

Mr. Grey was rector of one of the wealthy churches of the city, and Mattie Logan was one of his parishioners. Her face was a Madonna-like in its tender curves and beauty, the large blue eyes, with just a tinge of sadness, the perfect curves of the red lips, a faultless complexion, and blonde hair that was like a halo of light round the graceful head. But ah, when she talked it was like a damper, a spell on a beautiful picture, marred the tints that otherwise would have been perfect. Bright and witty, but a butterfly; such a devotee to society that one longed for the expression of a single serious thought that could lead even into something like common sense, this personification of frivolity. With it all, however, she was lovely and loveable to everyone, and Mr. Grey had long struggled against an interest in her, the disintegrance of which he felt would be fatal to his future happiness and usefulness.

Absorbed in these thoughts, he found himself in front of Mr. Logan's house, and, obeying an impulse he turned into the gate and was admitted.

As Miss Logan entered the parlor he thought he had seldom seen a fairer vision, and was vexed, too, to feel that his heart throb more quickly and thrill with a pleasure that he felt must be controlled. She greeted him with that easy grace which was one of her principal charms.

"Ah, Mr. Grey, I am so glad too see you! I had a real spell of ennui this morning. This last novel is wretched, as both hero and heroine die in the most provoking way, all because of some over-strained sense of duty, and I was just wishing some one would come in and I could have a cheerful little chat to dispel the gloomy impression."

"Then I'm afraid," smilingly, "you will not like your present visitor. I have not come in a very cheerful humor, and, besides I wish to ask a favor."

"A favor, that is too lovely! Consider it granted, even to the half of my kingdom. I am truly glad that you wish to ask a favor of me, because I am not think your opinion of me was sufficiently good for such a thing. Do you know," with a sudden droop of the eyes, "that you always make me feel as if I am doing something wrong?"

"Do I? Well, I shall give you a golden opportunity now to redeem yourself. I have just been visiting some of the wretchedly poor families in ——— street, and I would like so much if you would interest some ladies in their behalf—visit them and relieve them."

A look of consternation overspread her pretty face, as she exclaimed, "Oh, indeed, you don't mean for me to go there! I could not stand it! I can't bear such places! Ask me almost anything else. The dreadful men and children—the odor! Ugh!" with a shudder, "ask me almost anything else."

A look of keen disappointment drifted over Mr. Grey's face.

She suddenly brightened and said, "I do intend to do something good next week. I have refused a German," triumphantly, "that I may attend the Charity Calico Ball to be given. You know all the dresses are for the poor, so I shall do some good."

"And is your dress to be?" asked Mr. Grey, with rather an indescribable inflection to his voice.

"The loveliest light blue sliesia, with flowered cretonne front," she cried enthusiastically, "coolness waist, Medici collar, shirred and very bouffant draperies. It will be beautiful, and I know you will seem very nice to some poor woman who has never had anything like it."

"Yes," he said in a tone quite saturated with irony, "I don't doubt its usefulness. But don't you think you ought to add a few yards of illusion to make some warm bodies for those who have no fires, and a few yards of ribbon to decorate the little freezing arms?"

"Now, are you angry with me, Mr. Grey?" she cried, hesitatingly. "Don't think me utterly heartless, but I can't go to ——— street. It would really give me a little blue chill."

"I could never consent to such a cruel thing as that," he said, with an unpleasant smile. "I really feel that I owe you an apology for intruding such a disagreeable subject, particularly after your nerves were shattered with your novel. Good morning," and he bowed himself out rather abruptly, with a strange little pain in his heart.

He did not again allude to the subject to her, but found other ladies who interested themselves most warmly in the work.

Everywhere that he went in his charity or his round see and feel the influence of Miss Hastings' good acts. She seemed to be an angel of mercy—she never tired and who devoted her entire time to charity. All that she did was marked by a practical good sense, and a depth of thought and feeling that he could not fail to admire. Still he chanced never to meet her.

Soon, when entering the postoffice, he saw in advance of him the graceful figure of Mattie Logan. She was unaware of his presence, and, standing behind her, he felt as if he had felt an electric shock as she asked, "Is there anything for Miss Nellie Hastings?" and then received and pocketed several postal cards.

If he was astonished at the question, he was still more so at the effect which his discovered presence produced upon her. Neck, face and brow, even to the roots of her golden curls, were dyed in a painful crimson, her eyes dilated with an expression of consternation; but with a few hasty steps he soon overtook her. He was lost to a bewildering surprise. She was the last person with whom he would have connected Miss Hastings in any way, and her great agitation as he walked beside her increased his surprise. A sudden bright suspicion caused his heart to beat almost to suffocation.

"Tell me, Miss Mattie," he said, "what have you to do with Miss Hastings' letters?"

"I really can't understand, Mr. Grey, what right you have to ask such a question. In all things spiritual I acknowledge your right, but in this instance you forget yourself."

"Tell me," he said, with eager, regardless haste, "are you Miss Hastings?"

A sudden burst of tears was her only answer, as she hastily pulled down her veil, and walked silently beside him.

A calm of perfect joy descended upon him as he realized the truth. He walked by her side until he reached her home, and then, without an invitation, entered it with her.

As they reached the parlor she tossed aside her hat, and stood before him more like a discovered culprit than the little saint she had proved to be. There was a defiant sparkle in her eyes as she turned her flushed face to him.

He took both her hands in his. "So, Mattie, Mattie," he murmured, tenderly, "your heart is as beautiful as your face, though you have veiled your goodness under an exterior of frivolity. This is not the general rule of humanity."

"But, Mr. Grey, if it is a fault, it lies entirely at your door."

"Have I anything to do with it?" in surprise. "I have been thinking for a long while that you were entirely beyond my control."

"Nevertheless I have only been obeying your instructions. Don't you remember, some time since you preached against ostentatious charity? 'Let not thy left hand know what the right hand doeth.' I thought there was a world of truth and force in it, and I have only practiced what you preached. And now, Mr. Grey," she said, with a demure glance at him, "if you are done with my hands, I will not trouble you to hold them any longer."

"No," he said, gravely, "I do not wish to return them. Mattie! Mattie!" quickly and tenderly, "give me the privilege of owning them always. Won't you, darling?"

She caught them quickly away. "No, no," with a low laugh, "it is Miss Hastings with whom you have fallen in love, not Mattie Logan has only had your toleration."

"Ah," he said, "that was when I thought you were a butterfly. Now that I know you to be a saint, I beg you to share your grace with me, and help me in all good things. I am willing to take either you or Miss Hastings—or, in defiance of the laws of the land, I will take you both."

She hesitated; then, with a lovely blush and smile, she laid her hands in his. "One for Miss Hastings, one for myself."

He drew her to him, and felt that one sermon, at least, had been bread cast upon the waters, which had returned to him after many days.

Choice Miscellany.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Squatter's Story.

Two years ago in May, my friends,
I left my home in Maine
To settle on Dakota's lands,
And hold a Western claim.

Had pen portrayed, or tongue have told
The lonely toil before me,
I'm sure 'twould have sent the Western chill
And shaking ague o'er me.

Yet no one warned me of my fate,
All thought me strong and able,
So I bought a span of country mules,
And built a soddy stable;

I built of boards a little house,
Just twelve by twelve I made it,
And then, to stop the holes in the walls,
With grassy sods I laid it.

The cooking tools and furniture
Were few, but very ample
To supply the wants of this little house,
Of bachelorhood a sample.

For here I lived as farmer man,
Also as farmer wife,
With never a partner to share my joys,
And I'm sick of my lonely life.

I'm sick of these shirts so buttonless,
These toiless and heelless socks,
I'm sick of a house that looks as if
It were straightened by earthquake shocks,

I'm sick of your treeless prairie lands,
Of your terrible winds and snow,
I'm awfully sick of a squatter's claim,
And I'm determined to go.

So fare you well, my Western friends,
For here no tie doth bind me,
Bound am I for my down-east home,
"And the girl I left behind me."
Princeton. L. C.

For the Maine Farmer.

To the Old Home.

To-night as I sit dreaming, dreaming of days and years passed and gone, my mind turns backward over the many scenes that have been transpiring in all these by-gone days, of scenes of gladness and scenes of sorrow. How often many of us as we review the sad mistakes of life, think if we could but live our lives over how different the record would be; but alas, I think it would be about the same over again. How much of the miseries and sins of life are crowded into the lives of some we know young in years, old in the ills, aged in sins. And many a young girl, whose whole life might have been fraught with all true happiness, has in some unguarded moment been the cause of broken, bleeding hearts, hearts that have ever loved them although treading the paths of vice and sin. How many young and innocent girls have left the old home but, gone a stranger among strangers; many have returned unscathed, because they had a mind of their own, while another has become an easy victim, going from bad to worse, shunned by those who strive to do right, (cast out) that by words, deeds and actions they may not pollute those they would have shield from God pity and help such while yet a spark of self esteem may be left in them. How many of such at last return to seek those stricken parents' prayers and forgiveness while the feeble lamp of life doth burn; returned, that they may feel those caresses they have so long been strangers to, hear those words of love and forgiveness they have so longed to hear, as we followed on mother's breast they left the first ways of peace they have felt in all these wayward years. Come home; come back but to die; come back to be laid in the old graveyard beneath those soft, still whispering pines they loved to sit beneath in childhood's happy days, that their sad murmurings may ever be a dirge above their last resting place. Angels of light, guide those erring ones.

And many a young and innocent girl has had a fair name blasted by the tongue of slander, by a half spoken word, a look, a toss of the head, saying far more than the tongue dare speak. And the real slanderer is ever ready to surmise and enlarge upon every ungraceful word or look. It may be that one may have done something improper, done foolish, trival things, with no thought of harm; imprudent but not bad; yet as these few words are told and enlarged upon, an additional one, another there, to give it effect, is ever ready to be dealt out again in a far worse light than before; and ten of every twenty of those cruel talkers are as bad as the evil one, if such could be. Misery loves company and stoops to all means to bring some one down to its own level. Cruel, cruel woman, how bitter, how scathing, how unjust can words be that fall from your lips. And how glad we are that so many noble minded and hearted women are scattered broadcast over our land; God fearing and God loving women, who make it a life study to help and comfort those who so much need their wise counsel; women who scorn to listen to or report scandal. God bless such, whoever and wherever they are.

But the tale bearers, the grave with all untried terrors is or cannot be so cruel; the pangs of death can hardly equal the pangs endured by their innocent victim; woman, desist. If you see some one treading what you call forbidden paths, go in love and good will to them, tell it to their face alone; do by, and deal by them as you would be dealt by; hear whether their intentions were bad before you blazon it to an unfeeling community, and then it would be just as well to know something that the rest of the world don't know. Woman was meant you will, I think, feel a little better than you would to have dealt out those bitter, poisoned words which would have fallen from your tongue and done a great wrong. As ye sow, so shall ye reap. Pray for the erring, help up the fallen. Sisters, have I been too bitter upon the slanderer? If so, it is because I feel much, I have seen it all through life in the places where I have lived. A short time ago I knew a woman could hardly speak of any one but what some word of slander was spoken of them. What pleasure to visit such? I ask. While others ever found some good thing to say of their neighbors, and tried to pass the time profitably and pleasantly, and we as we wended our way homeward, stood boldly in the front ranks of right. We could not help contrasting the different ones in them; one ever striving to pick some flaw, the others ever ready to cover defects and be just to themselves and their neighbors, and their influence ever for good. How happy a neighborhood of such can be. I want to be just, and let each one hear from some able writer upon the subject.

ELLEN S.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rights to be Protected.

As with feelings of veneration we read of the noble acts of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth, and consider the amount of nerve, and undaunted courage, displayed by them in landing on such a rocky and sterile coast, with intent to found a form of government, the wisdom of which, is not only to us apparent, but receives the enthusiastic commendation of the civilized world. Seeing the monuments erected to their memory, and ever having before us the evidence of their seemingly indefatigable minds, may we not justly take pride in the thought that we are the descendants of such illustrious ancestors.

With this in mind, can we with lamblike docility, submit to the petty tyranny of corporate bodies, or cliques of men bound together by however strong an oath, (though Monarchy is preferable to Anarchy) animated by a spirit kindred to that manifested at the Boston tea party of 1774. We are radical in the belief that ours is a government by the people, for the people, and although the axe of some ambitious statesman, have not as yet been ground, our national credit is at a premium, and in fact unparelleled in the world's history. Through misrepresentation by the leaders of so-called labor strikes, which as a rule have not been in the interest of labor, or for the advancement of the laborer, but have been the direct result of unrestricted interchange of thoughts and plans between the officouring of the lazy and indolent criminal class of this country; and this owing to the hot-headed, foolhardiness of the few, many honest mechanics and laborers have lost the past season, and now feel the effect in hard times, but as there is no apparent suffering, it is safe to say that a New Year never dawned more auspiciously, or with a more brilliant prospect for the future, than that of 1887.

With new hopes and brighter prospects, it cannot be that the American people will longer endure the irascible and dastardly treatment received by and through her fisheries. Aye, it is not for the fishermen only that John Bull opens the Canadian port hole to send broadsides of insult and uncivilised abuse, but to every American citizen. It seems time misspent to longer parley or arbitrate this matter. Are we sixty million strong to swallow this disgusting annual British pill, or shall we hang a lantern aloft, that the British may know that the American citizen has rights that can and will be protected by land and by sea?

G. H. A.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rum Traffic.

Dear Reader: At the centennial exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, I was delighted, in passing through the numerous departments, to notice the exceedingly attractive manner in which goods were displayed for public inspection; but my tongue cannot express or pen describe my feelings of indignation as I entered the brewery department, and beheld hundreds of pyramids, from ten to fifteen feet in height, formed of barrels and kegs of rum. In the sample room I also noticed a long counter made of most costly material and of exquisite workmanship, upon which were myriads of bottles of many kinds and sizes, stamped with silver and golden letters, ornamental and attractive. Behind this counter were assembled representatives of the rum manufactures of the nation, extolling the merits of the liquors exhibited, and informing the vast concourse of people how necessary it was to partake of liquors in order to tone the system and strengthen vitality. Why did not these demons (representatives of the rum traffic) show the final effects of their liquors on the human system, by inviting the vast assembly to visit with them the poor houses, and there explain that seven-eighths of pauperism was the direct product of rum; next the insane asylum, and behold raving maniacs whose reason was dethroned by drinking liquors these demons so earnestly recommended; next the cemeteries, and point out seventy thousand graves as the annual product of rum; next the gilded saloon and see the poor inebriate in a helpless and penniless condition; lastly visit his home, and behold his wife who a few months ago was happy under the parental roof, now dying in a hovel far from home and friends—I say why did not these demons show up their work as it really existed? I will tell you kind reader, if they had every brewery, distillery, and wine factory in the United States would have been burned to the ground in a single night by an indignant but righteous mob. Every rum shop would have been effectually closed and draped in mourning as a signal that the demon alcohol was literally dead, and as literally buried. GEO. T. STORER.

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

A wicked husband found his plate cracked, the other day, and petulantly exclaimed, "It seems to me, dear, that everything belonging to you is cracked." "Yes," she said, "even you seem to be a little cracked." No further discussion. Silence for the space of half an hour.

Capital fellows—Millionaires.

A cabin-boy on board a ship, the captain of which was a very religious man, was called up to be whipped for some misdemeanor. Little Jack went crying and trembling to the captain. "Pray, sir," said he, "will you wait till I say my prayers?" "Yes," was the stern reply. "Well, then," repelled little Jack, looking up and smiling triumphantly, "I'll say them when I get ashore!"

An old lady, possessed of a fine fortune, and noted for her *penchant* for the use of figurative expressions, one day assembled her grandchildren, when the following conversation took place: "My children," said the old lady, "I am the root, and you are the branches." "Grandma!" says one, "What, my child?" "I was thinking how much better the branches would flourish if the root was underground."

School Committeeman, examining scholar. "Where is the North Pole?" "I don't know, sir." "Don't know! Are you not ashamed that you don't know where the North Pole is?" "Why, sir, if Sir John Franklin and Dr. Kane and Captain DeLong couldn't find it, how should I know where it is?"

We notice in a newspaper some verses headed the "Seven Ages of Woman." After a woman is thirty she abolishes the other six.

"My son," said old Precept, "don't take to writing poetry. When I was young like you I was smitten with a beautiful creature and wrote her a poem. I never saw her again."

When you hear a young man say the word you owns him a living," you can make up your mind that he owes the world's people enough to liquidate the debt.

A hen with a lame leg and a weary paragrapher find it hard scratching.

"It is a mere matter of form," said the lady as she adjusted her corsets.

Every man has three characters—that which he exhibits, that which he has, and that which he thinks he has.

A young lady called her beau "Honeysuckle," because he is always hanging over the front railings.

"Well, what is it, Nora?" "Indade, mum, the water's cold." "What water?" "The hot water, mum."

A man at the telephone the other day shouted, "Hello, there, why in thunder don't you speak louder?" An angelic voice replied: "What did you say?" "Oh," said he, "I thought I was talking to my wife."

The Schoolmarm.

Oh, School Marm!
Thou who teachest the young idea
How to shoot, and spankest the erstwhile
Who also lammest him with a hand that taketh the trick;
Thou art lovely and accomplished
Above all women, and if thou art
Not married, it is because thou are
Too smart to be caught that way!
All school marms are women.
But all women are not school marms,
And angels pedagogize;
That's where thou hast the bulge on thy sisters.
Oh, School Marm!
Thou mayst not get much pay here below,
But cheap education is a national specialty,
And thou will get thy reward in heaven;
The only drawback being that thou mayst there
Find thyself in a hotter climate than ever
Who remain here below for reward,
Oh, School Marm!
School marm, if there is anything we can do for you,
Call on us.
Apply early, and avoid the rush.
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m
We were a schoolboy once ourself,
And can show the marks of it.

FRED DOUGLASS AND TILTON. Fred Douglass and his wife have been in Paris this winter, and have received polite attention from the section of the American colony there. Douglass and Theodore Tilton had been friends in the old days, and naturally they went about a good deal together, now that they were met. The two heavy, large-featured, distinguished looking men, with their massive heads of white hair, attracted very general notice on the boulevards. One day they dined together at a restaurant, and talked and sat near and watched them attentively. A day or two afterward Mr. Tilton came along to this *café* The Frenchman after some hesitation, approached him and politely asked permission to put a question. Mr. Tilton said: "Certainly, if you will speak slowly, for my French is still very imperfect." The stranger said: "When I first saw you and your brother together here, although I could, of course, understand nothing that you said, I made up my mind from the refined modulation of your voices that you must be brothers. I should like to ask if in England it is usual to have two brothers so equally gifted and experienced in public speaking."—*Cor. of the N. Y. Times.*

NATIVITY OF SOLDIERS. We find the nationality of soldiers in the Federal army during the war of the rebellion, given as follows:

Native American,	1,892,300
British American,	58,500
English	45,300
Irish,	144,200
German,	176,000
Other foreigners,	45,400
Nativity unknown, mostly foreign,	36,500
Total,	2,018,500

The sum total does not equal the number given by Philstree's Statistical Record of the United States army, as stated during the war of the rebellion. This record is probably the most correct record ever completed, makes no attempt to group the soldiers by nationalities. In fact, it could not be accurately done, as in many instances the nationality was not entered in the record of enlistment. But the above table is no doubt approximately correct, and the estimate of 75 per cent. rather under than over states the number of native-born Americans in our great volunteer army.

I contend that agriculture offers better inducements to men of moderate capital, than any other line of business. The grumblers speak to the contrary. The grumblers are not the workers. Farmers have not been on the alert to note the fluctions of supply and demand, as have business men. The markets demand has been for factory made cheese. How slowly they adopted it! The demand now is for creamery butter again. And daily, by 3 to 5 cents per pound. The city markets to-day are eagerly calling for choice fat mutton, but it comes from the West and Canada. The restless tide of business calls for horses, and is paying to the West hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for them.

—[Dr. G. A. Bowen, Woodstock, Ct.

Young Folks' Column.

I am a little girl eleven years old. I live on a large farm. I am going to school this winter. I study reading, spelling, geography, practical arithmetic and writing. My teacher's name is Everett Currier; he is a good teacher, I like him very much. My papa is dead, he died when I was three years old; he was a soldier. My mamma went to Boston two years ago, and is working in a large store, she did not come home until last summer, I was very glad to see her. I live with Mr. Horace W. Ranger, I have been here two years. I had a lot of Christmas presents. We have 123 sheep, 1 horse, 3 colts, 3 cows, a pair of oxen and 1 yearling; I have one lamb of my own, and one that I call my own, her name is Peg, we have one that is all black. We have a little girl baby, her name is Lottie. I help Mrs. Ranger wash the dishes, sweep the floor and help tend the baby. We have a black kitten, *his* name is Nig. We have a Shepherd dog, his name is Scott, he is very intelligent. I have a brother sixteen years old, his name is Arthur. He is boarding with me this winter and going to school; we have lots of fun. I have one more brother that is working in a large silk factory in Canton, Mass.; his name is Fred, I have not seen him for three years.

Bean's Corner. BLANCHIE VAUGHAN.

We take the *Maine Farmer*. I thought I would write and tell a little about Raymond. We have no rocks here, and no hills like Maine. I left Maine when I was five years old, have lived in Kansas five years. For pets I have a black pig with a white spot in her face, her name is Spot; and a cunning little pony, his name is Bobbie Tucker; and five doves and two pet cats; and a dog, his name is Skinner, he is a good rabbit catcher. We have cotton tails and jacks, the jacks are the hardest to catch. I have a martin house, and the martins are as thick as they can be in spring. I have one sister. I go to school on horseback sometimes.

I have had, and sold pop corn balls, two for a nickel or two for five cents. We can raise peanuts here and sweet potatoes; we can't raise so good white potatoes as you can in Maine. We have had a drouth here; and father is having a well bored, and has got down 119 feet and 8 inches. My school closed a week ago. I study reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, I read in the fifth reader and No. 2 geography. Shall commence going to school in April; we have seven months schooling this year.

Colony, Kansas. FRANK D. HAWES.

I am a little boy ten years old. I go to school, and like my teacher ever so much, her name is Cora Andrews; she keeps a beautiful school, and we scholars all like her. Our school finishes this week, and I am very sorry for I love to go to school; I hope she will teach our summer term. I study geography, spelling, arithmetic, and read in the fourth reader, also write. My brother George studies all my studies, and reads in the fifth reader, and studies grammar besides writing. He has been at work on the ice two weeks, but is going to school now. He got one dollar per day, and I think he did well for a boy not quite thirteen years old. My little sister, Josie Estelie, began this term of school in the first reader, but now she reads nicely in the third reader. ROY L. HUNTINGTON.

Richmond.

My school is keeping now, it keeps six weeks longer; my teacher's name is George Worth, and I like him very much; I study Franklin's sixth reader, Harper's arithmetic, Harper's geography, and Harper's spelling book and writing. My grandfather and grandmother live with us, and are both sick; grandfather has been helpless over two years; grandmother has been sick about four months. Father has a poor man, but he has a large family of seven. I will send a riddle: There were two brothers who were two sisters' sons, their father was their grandfather, it is strange how kindred runs. ROSA BELL REDLON.

Albion.

I am a boy nine years old; my father takes the *Farmer*; I like to read the young folks' column very much. I go to school and study reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, and writing. My teacher is very kind as well. I like my teacher very much; his name is Ernest Ham. I have two grandmothers and two grandfathers, one great-grandfather, six years old, two great grandmothers, one 87, the other 90, one brother 4, and one sister; C. Harry and Florence May. I have for pets two good sheep of my own. I think the answer to Lottie E. Dalsey's riddle is a river.

Parkman. IRA A. MERRILL.

I am a little girl ten years old. I live on a farm; I have three brothers and one sister; their names are Fred, Willis and Henry; my sister's name is Ella. For pets I have a cow, her name is White, and a bossie, her name is Pink, and two chickens, they names are Blackie and Dot, 8 minnow fish, and a cat, her name is Spot, and a pup, his name is Boy. I will close by sending a riddle: Through a rock, and through paper, through a pail, and through pepper, through a bowl, and through a pan, through a sheep shank bone; this riddle is hard to be known. I will answer Ella Houghton, it is a star.

Eastbrook. LUCY M. BILLINGS.

I think that the editor is good to let us have a column of our own. I have a brother who is an editor, but he don't put children's riddles in his paper. Our school is keeping now, it keeps four weeks more; Lillian G. Sawyer from Garland, is the teacher. She is a good teacher.

In the next I will write I will send a piece that our teacher taught us to say. I think that I shall trap a few rabbits. I will send a riddle; It rises high above the sky, over the world it ranges, 'tis never seen by mortal eye, and very often changes?

Willimantic. MALCOLM C. HART.

I am a little girl thirteen years old. I live on a farm. I have three brothers and one sister; their names are Frederic Willis and Henry, and my sister's name is Lucy. My two elder brothers have a small crew in the woods; they have three teams and four men; their names are Mr. Phillips, Harvey Bragdon, Gleason Scammings, and Melitiah Bragdon, and they board at our house. I will answer Gracie Beulah Perham's riddle, it is a set of teeth; and I think the answer to Lottie E. Dalsey's riddle is a watch. ELLA V. BILLINGS.

Eastbrook.

I live with an old gentleman who says he has taken the *Farmer* over 40 years. I like to read the young folks' column very much. I am an orphan, and have no brothers or sisters. I went to school a term of eight weeks this winter, liked my teacher very much. I studied reading, spelling, arithmetic, algebra and grammar. I think Etta West's idea of a temperance club is very nice, and if she has good success, which I hope she will, I will add my name to the list. LOUISE.

Belfast.

I am a little girl nine years old; my father don't take the *Maine Farmer*, but I like to read the young folks' column. My father keeps a horse, and her name is Kit. I have two cats, their names are Snip and Snap. I had lots of presents Christmas from papa and mamma. I have one sister, she is seven years old, and no brother. I go to school every day, and I have'n't missed a day for three terms, and have stood at the head of my class all three terms.

Parker's Head. SUSIE MAY DULEY.

I don't go to school now, my school closed in October, will begin again in May. I am a little boy 11 years old. I do chores this winter, I take care of seven head of cattle, one colt, and fourteen sheep, two hogs and fourteen hens. I have a little nephew eight months old, his name is Leslie Faloon, he is just as cunning as he can be. For pets I have a heifer named Queenie, a sheep named May, and a cat named Minnie. BENNIE F. MORAN.

North Woodville.

I am a little girl six years old, and I have been wanting to write and let the little girls and boys read and notice it. I live on a farm; my uncle takes the *Maine Farmer*, and I like to read the young folks' column very much. I have two brothers; the oldest is four years old, and his name is Everett E., the youngest is nine months old, and his name is Harold Willis. While their aunt was named Twinkie, and two kittens named Tommy Toddyhigh and Sister Grace. I go to school; my teacher's name is Mr. Hurd, I like him very much.

Corinna. MAMIE AGNES TIBBETTS.

I am a boy nine years old, I have one sister four years old. Mother is dead, died most four years ago. We live with Uncle Charles and Aunt Phronie; they have one little girl five years old. I have been to school 13 weeks to the same teacher, she is going out West to teach; I am very sorry, for she is the best teacher that ever was, always ready to help us, and makes everything so plain.

St. Albans. NORMAN M. TRAFTON.

My school has kept nine weeks and is going to keep three more; my teacher's name is Miss Grace Vinal, I like her very much. I study arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, writing and grammar. I have an organ and have to practice an hour a day. I think the answer to Bertie A. Moody's riddle is, the letter T. I think the answer to Bertie Moody's riddle is the teeth and tongue.

Troy. LUCENA B. HARDING.

I am a little girl eight years old. I cannot go to school this winter because I live so far from the school house. I have had my left arm broken twice; the first time I fell down stairs, and the next time I fell down on the floor. I have got one sheep, her name is Fannie. CLARA A. REDLON.

Aldenham.

I am a little boy seven years old. I live on a farm; my uncle takes the *Maine Farmer*, and I like to read the young folks' column. I have a cat, a cow, a yoke of steers, and two hens. I went to school a term of eight weeks last fall. JOHNNIE DORSEY.

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IT IS THE MOST PERFECT KNOWN COMBINATION OF CURATIVE MATERIALS. IT REMOVES ALL FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, CURES HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, SLEEPLESSNESS, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. IT DISSOLVES AND EXPELS TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE. IT PERMEATES EVERY COMPONENT PART OF THE FEMALE SYSTEM, GIVING NEW LIFE AND VIGOR. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES BLOATING, HEADACHES, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, SLEEPLESSNESS, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE. IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF THAT SEX. FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX THIS COMPOUND IS UNSURPASSED.

WEARY WOMEN PRAISE IT.

IT IS A BLESSING TO OVERWORKED WOMEN. IT RELIEVES ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, SLEEPLESSNESS, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. IT DISSOLVES AND EXPELS TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE. IT PERMEATES EVERY COMPONENT PART OF THE FEMALE SYSTEM, GIVING NEW LIFE AND VIGOR. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES BLOATING, HEADACHES, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, SLEEPLESSNESS, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE. IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF THAT SEX. FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX THIS COMPOUND IS UNSURPASSED.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND. FOR ALL DELICATE AND COMPLICATED TROUBLES. LADIES IT WILL NOT PERFORM MIRACULOUS OPERATIONS OR CURE CANCER, BUT IT WILL UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND ASSIST HER IN HER PECULIAR WORK. IT WILL REMOVE FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROY ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVE WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHES, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, SLEEPLESSNESS, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION. THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE. IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF THAT SEX. FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX THIS COMPOUND IS UNSURPASSED.

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